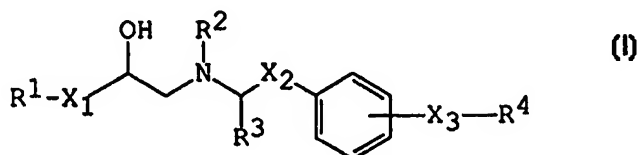




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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/JP99/07203</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 22 December 1999 (22.12.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: PP 7967 30 December 1998 (30.12.98) AU</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD. [JP/JP]; 4-7, Doshomachi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 541-8514 (JP).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TANIGUCHI, Kiyoshi [JP/JP]; 2-1-28, Minamiochilai, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo 654-0153 (JP). SAKURAI, Minoru [JP/JP]; 2-18-1-A205, Haradamotomachi, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka 561-0808 (JP). KATO, Takeshi [JP/JP]; 12-27-302, Ooyacho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo 663-8106 (JP). FUJII, Naoaki [JP/JP]; 15-1-221, Tonomachi, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569-1126 (JP). WASHIZUKA, Kenichi [JP/JP]; 2-12-5, Ibukino, Izumi-shi, Osaka 594-0041 (JP). TOMISHIMA, Yasuyo</p>		<p>(43) International Publication Date: 13 July 2000 (13.07.00)</p> <p>[JP/JP]; 5-5-24-706, Toyosaki, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 531-0072 (JP). TAKASUGI, Hisashi [JP/JP]; 3-116-10, Mozu Umekita, Sakai-shi, Osaka 591-8031 (JP). KOHNO, Yutaka [JP/JP]; 12-13-305, Funaki-cho, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567-0828 (JP). YAMAMOTO, Nobuhiro [JP/JP]; 3-4-20, Oomazatomnami, Higashinari-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 537-0013 (JP). TANIMURA, Naoko [JP/JP]; 4-20-213, Kumano-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo 663-8103 (JP). ISHIKAWA, Hirohumi [JP/JP]; 27E-502, Shinashiyakami, Suita-shi, Osaka 565-0804 (JP).</p> <p>(74) Agent: TABUSHI, Eiiji; Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Osaka Factory, 1-6, Kashima 2-chome, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 532-8514 (JP).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p>Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</p>

(54) Title: AMINOALCOHOL DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE AS BETA 3 ADRENERGIC AGONISTS



## (57) Abstract

A compound of formula (I) wherein X<sub>1</sub> is bond or -OCH<sub>2</sub>-; X<sub>2</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, in which n is 1, 2 or 3; X<sub>3</sub> is bond, -O-, -S-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, or -NH-; R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl or pyridyl each of which may have one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen, etc.; R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, etc.; R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy(lower)alkyl; halo(lower)alkyl, etc.; R<sup>4</sup> is aryl or unsaturated heterocyclic group, each of which may have one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, hydroxy, carbamoyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, etc.; and a salt thereof which is useful as a medicament.

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## AMINOALCOHOL DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE AS BETA 3 ADRENERGIC AGONISTS

5

### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

10        This invention relates to new aminoalcohol derivatives and salts thereof.

More particularly, it relates to new aminoalcohol derivatives and salts thereof which act as selective  $\beta_3$  adrenergic receptor agonists and therefore have gut selective  
15        sympathomimetic, anti-ulcerous, anti-pancreatitis, lipolytic, anti-urinary incontinence and anti-pollakiuria activities, to processes for the preparation thereof, to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same and to a method of using the same therapeutically in the treatment and/or prevention of  
20        gastro-intestinal disorders caused by smooth muscle contractions in human beings or animals, and more particularly to a method for the treatment and/or prevention of spasm or hyperanakisia in case of irritable bowel syndrome, gastritis, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer,  
25        enteritis, cholecystopathy, cholangitis, urinary calculus and the like; for the treatment and/or prevention of ulcer such as gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, peptic ulcer, ulcer caused by non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or the like; for the treatment and/or prevention of dysuria such as  
30        pollakiuria, urinary incontinence or the like in case of nervous pollakiuria, neurogenic bladder dysfunction, nocturia, unstable bladder, cystospasm, chronic cystitis, chronic prostatitis or the like; for the treatment and/or prevention of pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, glycosuria,  
35        hyperlipidemia, hypertension, atherosclerosis, glaucoma,

melancholia, depression and the like, and for the treatment and/or prevention of a wasting condition, weight loss, emaciation or the like.

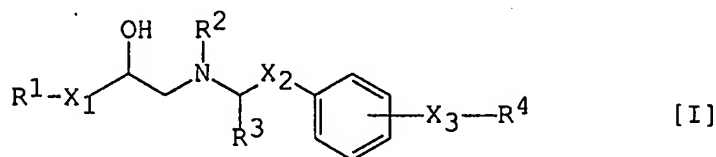
One object of this invention is to provide new and  
5 useful aminoalcohol derivatives and salts thereof which have gut selective sympathomimetic, anti-ulcerous, lipolytic, anti-urinary incontinence and anti-pollakiuria activities.

Another object of this invention is to provide processes  
10 for the preparation of said aminoalcohol derivatives and salts thereof.

A further object of this invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising, as an active ingredient, said aminoalcohol derivatives and salts thereof.

Still further object of this invention is to provide a  
15 therapeutical method for the treatment and/or prevention of aforesaid diseases in human beings or animals, using said aminoalcohol derivatives and salts thereof.

The object aminoalcohol derivatives of this invention  
20 are new and can be represented by the following general formula [I] :



25

wherein

X<sub>1</sub> is bond or -OCH<sub>2</sub>-;

X<sub>2</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, in which n is 1, 2 or 3;

30 X<sub>3</sub> is bond, -O-, -S-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>- or -NH-;

R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl or pyridyl, each of which may be substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen, amino, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino, nitro,  
35 benzyloxycarbonylamino and benzyloxy;



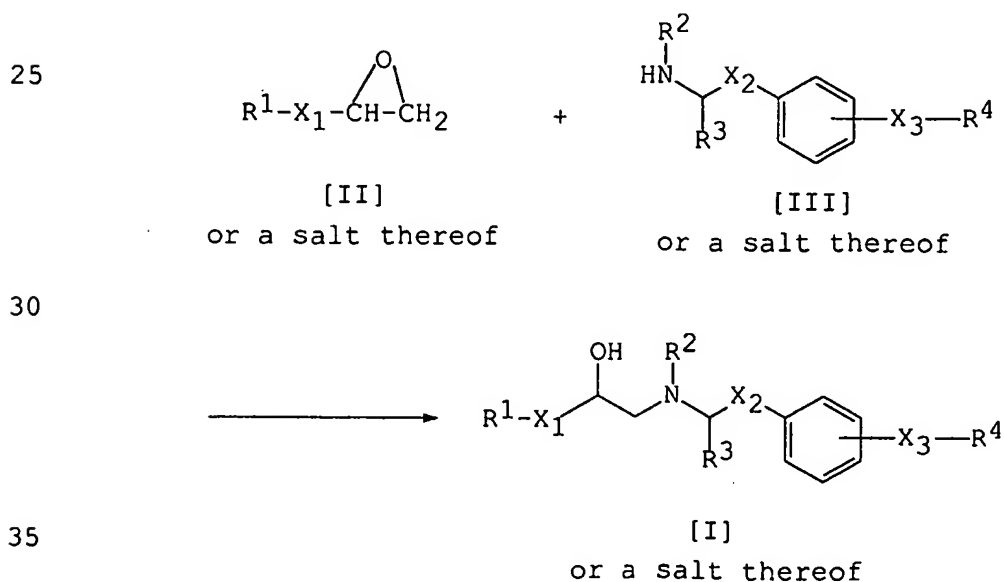
$R^2$  is hydrogen, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, benzyl or benzyloxycarbonyl;

$R^3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl or halo(lower)alkyl; and

5  $R^4$  is aryl or an unsaturated heterocyclic group containing nitrogen, each of which may be substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkyl, halogen, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl, cyano, carboxy, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl, (mono or di)(lower)-alkylcarbamoyl, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl, amino, nitro, ureido, [(lower)alkylcarbonyl]amino, 10 [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino and [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino, and a salt thereof.

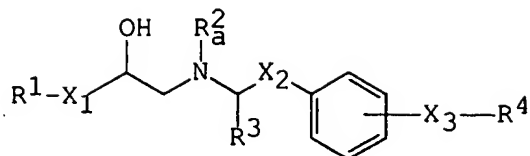
20 The object compound [I] or a salt thereof can be prepared by the following processes.

#### Process 1



Process 2

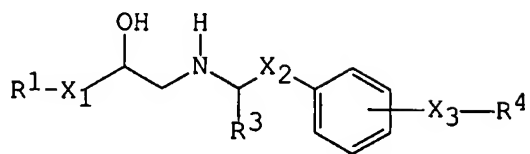
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[Ia]

or a salt thereof

10

elimination reaction  
of amino protective  
group

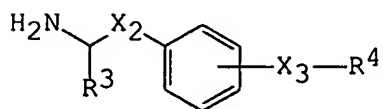
[Ib]

or a salt thereof

15

Process 3

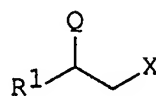
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[III]

or a salt thereof

+

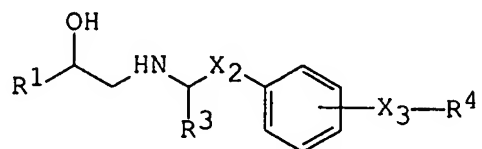


[IV]

or a salt thereof

25

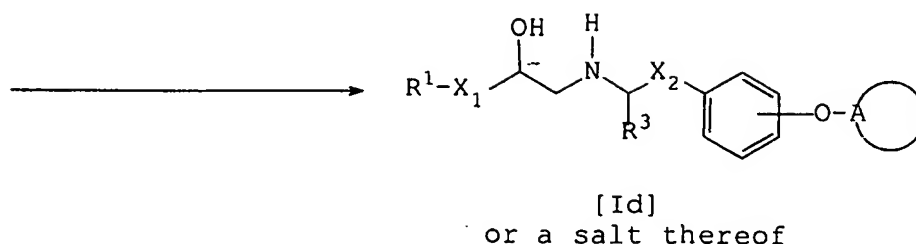
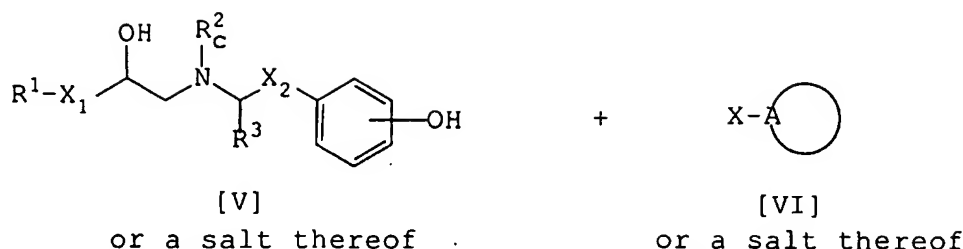
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[Ic]

or a salt thereof

35


Process 4

wherein  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as defined above,

$R_a^2$  and  $R_c^2$  are each amino protective group,

Q is protected hydroxy,

X is halogen, and

A  is aryl or an unsaturated heterocyclic group containing nitrogen, each of which may be substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkyl, halogen, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl, (mono or di)(lower)-alkylcarbamoyl, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl, amino, nitro, ureido, [(lower)alkylcarbamoyl]amino, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl and (arylsulfonyl)amino.

In the above and subsequent description of the present specification, suitable examples of the various definition to be included within the scope of the invention are explained

in detail in the following.

The term "lower" is intended to mean a group having 1 to 6 carbon atom(s), unless otherwise provided.

5

Suitable "lower alkyl" and "lower alkyl" moiety in the terms of "[ (lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino", "hydroxy(lower)-alkyl", etc. may include straight or branched one having 1 to 6 carbon atom(s), such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, 1-methylpentyl, tert-pentyl, neo-pentyl, hexyl, isohexyl and the like.

Suitable "lower alkoxy" and "lower alkoxy" moiety in the terms of "(lower)alkoxycarbonyl", "(lower)alkoxy(lower)-alkyl", etc. may be a straight or branched one such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, 1-ethylpropoxy, butoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, neopentyloxy, tert-pentyloxy, hexyloxy, and the like, in which the preferred one may be C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, and the most preferred one may be methoxy.

Suitable "lower alkanoyl" may include formyl, acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, 2-methylpropanoyl, pentanoyl, 2,2-dimethylpropanoyl, hexanoyl and the like.

25

Suitable "halogen" may be fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

Suitable "aryl" and "aryl" moiety in the term of "(arylsulfonyl)amino" may include phenyl, naphthyl, anthryl, and the like, in which the preferred one may be phenyl.

30

Suitable "an unsaturated heterocyclic group containing nitrogen" may include an unsaturated, monocyclic or polycyclic heterocyclic group containing at least one nitrogen atom. And especially preferable unsaturated

35

heterocyclic group containing nitrogen may be ones such as  
an unsaturated 3 to 8-membered (more preferably 5 or 6-  
membered) heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen  
atom(s), for example, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl,  
5 pyrazolyl, pyridyl and its N-oxide, dihydropyridyl,  
pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl (e.g., 4H-1,2,4-  
triazolyl, 1H-1,2,3-triazolyl, 2H-1,2,3-triazolyl, etc.),  
tetrazolyl (e.g., 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, etc.), etc.;

an unsaturated condensed heterocyclic group containing 1  
10 to 4 nitrogen atom(s), for example, indolyl, isoindolyl,  
indolinyl, indolizinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl,  
isoquinolyl, indazolyl, benzotriazolyl, etc.; and the like.

Suitable "hydroxy protective group" in the term  
"protected hydroxy" may include commonly protective group or  
15 the like.

Suitable common protective group may include acyl as  
mentioned below, mono(or di or tri)phenyl(lower)alkyl which  
may have one or more suitable substituent(s) (e.g. benzyl, 4-  
methoxyphenyl, trityl, etc.), trisubstituted silyl [e.g.,  
20 tri(lower)alkylsilyl (e.g., trimethylsilyl;  
t-butyldimethylsilyl, etc.), tetrahydropyranyl and the like.

Suitable "acyl" may include carbamoyl, aliphatic acyl  
group and acyl group containing an aromatic ring, which is  
referred to as aromatic acyl, or heterocyclic ring, which is  
25 referred to as heterocyclic acyl.

Suitable examples of said acyl may be illustrated as  
follows;

carbamoyl; carboxy; aliphatic acyl such as lower or higher  
alkanoyl (e.g., formyl, acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, 2-  
30 methylpropanoyl, pentanoyl, 2,2-dimethylpropanoyl, hexanoyl,  
heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl, undecanoyl,  
dodecanoyl, tridecanoyl, tetradecanoyl, pentadecanoyl,  
hexadecanoyl, heptadecanoyl, octadecanoyl, nonadecanoyl,  
icosanoyl, etc.); cyclo(lower)alkylcarbonyl (e.g.,  
35 cyclopropylcarbonyl, cyclobutylcarbonyl, cyclopentylcarbonyl,

cyclohexylcarbonyl, cyclopentylcarbonyl, etc.), protected carboxy such as commonly protected carboxy [e.g., esterified carboxy such as lower or higher alkoxycarbonyl (e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propyloxycarbonyl, iso-propyloxycarbonyl, t-butoxycarbonyl, t-pentyloxycarbonyl, heptyloxycarbonyl, etc.) or the like; lower or higher alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, etc.); lower or higher alkoxysulfonyl (e.g., methoxysulfonyl, ethoxysulfonyl, etc.); di(lower)alkoxyphosphoryl (e.g., dimethoxyphosphoryl, diethoxyphosphoryl, dipropoxyphosphoryl, dibutoxyphosphoryl, dipentyloxyphosphoryl, dihexyloxyphosphoryl, etc.);

Aromatic acyl such as aroyl (e.g., benzoyl, toluoyl, naphthoyl, etc.); ar(lower)alkanoyl [e.g., phenyl(lower)alkanoyl (e.g., phenylacetyl, phenylpropanoyl, phenylbutanoyl, phenylisobutanoyl, phenylpentanoyl, phenylhexanoyl, etc.), naphthyl(lower)alkanoyl (e.g., naphthylacetyl, naphthylpropanoyl, naphthylbutanoyl, naphthylisobutanoyl, etc.); ar(lower)alkenoyl [e.g., phenyl(lower)alkenoyl (e.g., phenylpropenoyl, phenylpropenoyl, phenylbutenoyl, phenylmethacryloyl, phenylpentenoyl, phenylhexenoyl, etc.), naphthyl(lower)alkenoyl (e.g., naphthylpropenoyl, naphthylbutenoyl, etc.); ar(lower)alkoxycarbonyl [e.g., phenyl(lower)alkoxycarbonyl (e.g., benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.), etc.]; aryloxycarbonyl (e.g., phenoxy carbonyl, naphthyloxycarbonyl, etc.); aryloxy(lower)alkanoyl (e.g., phenoxyacetyl, phenoxypropionyl, etc.); arylcarbamoyl (e.g., phenylcarbamoyl, etc.); arylthiocarbamoyl (e.g., phenylthiocarbamoyl, etc.); arylglyoxyloyl (e.g., phenylglyoxyloyl, naphthylglyoxyloyl, etc.); arylsulfonyl (e.g., phenylsulfonyl, p-tolylsulfonyl, etc.); or the like.

Heterocyclic acyl such as heterocyclic carbonyl; heterocyclic(lower)alkanoyl (e.g., heterocyclicacetyl, heterocyclicpropanoyl, heterocyclicbutanoyl,

heterocyclicpentanoyl, heterocyclichexanoyl, etc.);  
heterocyclic(lower)alkenoyl (e.g., heterocyclicpropenoyl,  
heterocyclicbutenoyl, heterocyclicpentenoyl,  
heterocyclichexenoyl, etc.); heterocyclicglyoxyloyl; or the  
5 like; and the like.

Amino protective groups in the context of the invention  
are the customary amino protective groups used in peptide  
chemistry. These include benzyloxycarbonyl,  
2,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl,  
10 methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl,  
allyloxycarbonyl, phthaloyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl,  
fluorenyl-9-methoxycarbonyl, formyl, acetyl, 2-chloroacetyl,  
2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl, 2,2,2-trichloroacetyl, benzoyl,  
4-chlorobenzoyl, 4-bromobenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, phthalimido,  
15 isovaleroyl or benzyloxymethylene, 4-nitrobenzyl,  
2,4-dinitrobenzyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl,  
triphenylmethyl, etc.

Suitable salts of the object aminoalcohol derivatives  
20 [I] are pharmaceutically acceptable salts and include  
conventional non-toxic salts such as an inorganic acid  
addition salt [e.g. hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate,  
phosphate, etc.], an organic acid addition salt [e.g.  
formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, oxalate, maleate,  
25 fumarate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate,  
toluenesulfonate, etc.], an alkali metal salt [e.g. sodium  
salt, potassium salt, etc.] or the like.

Preferred embodiments of the object compound [I] are as  
30 follows:

$X_1$  is bond or  $-OCH_2-$ ;  
 $X_2$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$  in which  $n$  is 1;  
 $X_3$  is  $-O-$ ;  
 $R_1$  is phenyl which may be substituted with one or two  
35 substituent(s) selected from the group consisting

of halogen, nitro, amino, benzyloxy, benzyloxycarbonylamino, hydroxy and loweralkylsulfonylamino; or pyridyl which may have amino.

5  $R_2$  is hydrogen.

$R_3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl; and

$R_4$  is pyridyl which may be substituted with carbamoyl, lower alkoxy carbonyl, carboxy, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, mono(or di)(lower)-  
10 alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino or lower alkanoyl; phenyl which may be substituted with halogen; quinolyl which may be substituted with lower alkoxy carbonyl, nitro, carbamoyl, carboxy,  
15 halogen or lower alkoxy; naphthyl; benzothiazolyl; pyridyl N-oxide; pyrimidinyl; naphthyridinyl; pyrazinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl; quinoxalinyl which may be substituted with halogen; acridinyl which may be substituted with halogen and lower  
20 alkoxy; or isoquinolyl which may be substituted with halogen;

More preferred embodiment of the object compound [I] are as follows:

25  $X_1$  is bond or  $-OCH_2-$ ;

$X_2$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$  in which n is 1;

$X_3$  is  $-O-$ ;

$R^1$  is phenyl which may be substituted with one or two  
30 substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, amino, benzyloxy, benzyloxycarbonylamino, hydroxy and lower alkylsulfonylamino;

$R_2$  is hydrogen;

$R_3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl; and

35  $R_4$  is pyridyl which may be substituted with carbamoyl,



lower alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, mono(or di)(lower)alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino or lower alkanoyl; phenyl which may be substituted with halogen; quinolyl which may be substituted with lower alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, carbamoyl, carboxy, halogen or lower alkoxy; naphthyl; benzothiazolyl; pyridyl N-oxide; pyrimidinyl; naphthyridinyl; pyrazinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl; quinoxalinyl which may be substituted with halogen; acridinyl which may be substituted with halogen and lower alkoxy; or isoquinolyl which may be substituted with halogen;

More preferred embodiment of the object compound [I] are as follows:

$X_1$  is bond or  $-OCH_2-$ ;  
 $X_2$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$  in which  $n$  is 1;  
 $X_3$  is  $-O-$ ;  
 $R_1$  is pyridyl which may have amino;  
 $R_2$  is hydrogen;  
 $R_3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl; and  
 $R_4$  is pyridyl which may have hydroxy(lower)alkyl.

The processes for preparing the object compound [I] are explained in detail in the following.

#### Process 1

The object compound [I] or a salt thereof can be prepared by reacting a compound [II] with a compound [III] or a salt thereof.

Suitable salt of the compound [III] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence

of a base such as an alkali metal carbonate [e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc.], an alkaline earth metal carbonate [e.g. magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, etc.], an alkali metal bicarbonate [e.g. sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc.], tri(lower)alkylamine [e.g. trimethylamine, triethylamine, etc.], picoline or the like.

The reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent, such as an alcohol [e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, etc.], diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

#### 15    Process 2

The object compound [Ib] or a salt thereof can be prepared by subjecting a compound [Ia] or a salt thereof to elimination reaction of the amino protective group.

Suitable salts of the compounds [Ia] and [Ib] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

This reaction can be carried out in the manner disclosed in Example 8 or Example 30, or similar manners thereto.

#### Process 3

25    The object compound [Ic] or a salt thereof can be prepared by reacting a compound [III] or a salt thereof with a compound [IV].

Suitable salts of the compound [III] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

30    The reaction can be carried out in the presence of the base such as an alkali metal carbonate [e.g., sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc.], an alkaline earth metal carbonate [e.g., magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, etc.], an alkali metal bicarbonate [e.g., sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc.],

35

tri(lower)alkylamine [e.g., trimethylamine, triethylamine, etc.], picoline or the like.

The reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent, such as an alcohol [e.g., methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, etc.], diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, or any other organic solvent which does not have adverse effect on the reaction.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

The reaction can also be carried out in the manner disclosed in Example 72 or similar manner thereof.

#### Process 4

The object compound [Id] or a salt thereof can be prepared by reacting a compound [V] or a salt thereof with a compound [VI].

Suitable salts of the compound [V] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

The reaction can also be carried out in the manner disclosed in Example 78 or similar manners thereto.

The compounds obtained by the above processes can be isolated and purified by a conventional method such as pulverization, recrystallization, column chromatography, reprecipitation, or the like, and converted to the desired salt in conventional manners, if necessary.

It is to be noted that the compound [I] and the other compounds may include one or more stereoisomers due to asymmetric carbon atoms, and all of such isomers and mixture thereof are included within the scope of this invention.

It is further to be noted that isomerization or rearrangement of the object compound [I] may occur due to the effect of the light acid, base or the like, and the compound obtained as the result of said isomerization or rearrangement is also included within the scope of the present invention.

It is also to be noted that the solvating form of the compound [I] (e.g. hydrate, etc.) and any form of the crystal of the compound [I] are included within the scope of the present invention.

5

The object compound [I] or a salt thereof possesses gut selective sympathomimetic, anti-ulcerous, anti-pancreatitis, lipolytic and anti-pollakiuria activities, and are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of gastrointestinal disorders caused by smooth muscle contractions in human beings or animals, and more particularly to methods for the treatment and/or prevention of spasm or hyperanakisia in case of irritable bowel syndrome, gastritis, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, enteritis, cholecystopathy, cholangitis, urinary calculus and the like; for the treatment and/or prevention of ulcer such as gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, peptic ulcer, ulcer causes by non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or the like; for the treatment and/or prevention of dysuria such as pollakiuria, urinary incontinence or the like in case of nervous pollakiuria, neurogenic bladder dysfunction, nocturia, unstable bladder, cystospasm, chronic cystitis, chronic prostatitis or the like; and for the treatment and/or prevention of pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, glycosuria, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, atherosclerosis, glaucoma, melancholia, depression, and the like, and the treatment and/or prevention of a wasting condition, weight loss, emaciation or the like.

The object compound (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof can be usually administered to mammals including human being in the form of a conventional pharmaceutical composition such as capsule, micro-capsule, tablet, granule, powder, troche, syrup, aerosol, inhalation, solution, injection, suspension, emulsion, suppository or the like.

The effective ingredient may usually be administered

with a unit dose of 0.01 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg, one to four times a day. However, the above dosage may be increased or decreased according to age, weight, conditions of patients or methods of administration.

5

In order to show the usefulness of the ethanolamine derivative in the present invention for the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of above-mentioned diseases in a human being or an animal, the pharmacological test data of the representative compound thereof is shown in the following.

10

#### Test 1

Effect on the increase in intravesical pressure induced by carbachol in anesthetized dog

15

#### Test Compound

2(S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]-3-[4-(7-methoxyquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol

20

(This compound was obtained according to Example 78.)

#### Test Method

Female Beagle dogs weighing 8.0-15.0 kg were fasted for 24 hours and maintained under halothane anesthesia. A 12F Foley catheter was lubricated with water soluble jelly, inserted into the urethral orifice and advanced approximately 10 cm until the balloon tip was placed well inside the bladder. The balloon was then inflated with 5 ml of room air and catheter slowly withdrawn just past the first resistance that is felt at the bladder neck. Urine was completely drained out through the catheter, and 30 ml of biological saline was infused. The catheter was connected to pressure transducer, and intravesical pressure was continuously recorded. The test compound was injected by intra-duodenal route at 30 minutes before the administration of carbachol

35

(1.8 µg/kg).

#### Test Results

	Treatment	Increase in intravesical pressure (mmHg)
5	Control	9.3
	Test Compound (0.32 mg/kg)	5.5
(N=2)		

10        The following Preparations and Examples are given for  
the purpose of illustrating this invention.        -

#### Preparation 1

15        Under nitrogen, a mixture of 2-chloronicotinic acid (1.6  
g), methyl iodide (0.69 ml) and potassium carbonate (1.5 g)  
in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 ml) was stirred at room  
temperature for 4 hours. To the mixture was added ethyl  
acetate, and insoluble materials were filtered off. The  
filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved  
20        in ethyl acetate, washed successively with water and brine,  
dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to give  
2-chloronicotinic acid methyl ester (1.7 g).

25        NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 3.97 (3H, s), 7.34 (1H, dd, J=4.8,  
7.7Hz), 8.18 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 7.7Hz), 8.53 (1H, dd,  
J=2.0, 4.8Hz)

#### Preparation 2

30        Under nitrogen, to a solution of 2-chloronicotinic acid  
methyl ester (1.7 g) in toluene (9.9 ml) was added  
diisopropylaluminum hydride (0.94M in hexane, 23 ml) at  
-78°C, and the mixture was stirred for 5 minutes. To the  
mixture were added aqueous 1M Rochelle salt and ethyl  
acetate, and the mixture was vigorously stirred in a warm  
water bath for 30 minutes. The organic layer was separated.  
35        The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times.

The combined organic layers were washed successively with aqueous 1M Rochelle salt and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to give (2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanol (1.3 g).

5        NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.57 (1H, br s), 4.80 (2H, s), 7.29 (1H, dd,  $J=4.8$ , 7.6Hz), 7.91 (1H, dd,  $J=1.9$ , 7.6Hz), 8.31 (1H, dd,  $J=1.9$ , 4.8Hz)

### Preparation 3

10        The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 2.

(6-Chloropyridin-3-yl)methanol

15        NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.72 (2H, s), 7.32 (1H, d,  $J=8.2\text{Hz}$ ), 7.70 (1H, dd,  $J=2.4$ , 8.2Hz), 8.32 (1H, d,  $J=2.3\text{Hz}$ )

### Preparation 4

20        Under nitrogen, a mixture of (2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanol (1.3 g) and manganese (IV) oxide (6.3 g) in dichloromethane (13 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane. Therein was added silica gel and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. After filtration, the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to give 2-chloropyridine-3-carbaldehyde (1.0 g).

25        NMR ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.43 (1H, ddd,  $J=0.8$ , 4.8, 7.7Hz), 8.25 (1H, dd,  $J=2.1$ , 7.7Hz), 8.62 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0$ , 4.7Hz), 10.46 (1H, d,  $J=0.8\text{Hz}$ )

### Preparation 5

30        Under nitrogen, a mixture of (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (J. Med. Chem. 1992, 35, 1259-1266) (1.3 g), 2-chloropyridine-3-carbaldehyde (1.0 g) and potassium carbonate (0.97 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (13 ml) was stirred at 60°C for 72 hours.  
35        The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and insoluble

materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed successively with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo.

- 5 The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 50:1) to give (S)-{2-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.2 g).

10 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.44 (9H, s), 2.36 (1H, br s), 2.88 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz), 3.5-3.8 (2H, m), 3.89 (1H, br s), 4.7-4.9 (1H, m), 7.1-7.2 (3H, m), 7.30 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.25 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 7.5Hz), 8.34 (1H, dd, J=2.1, 4.9Hz), 10.55 (1H, s)

15 Preparation 6

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 5.

- (1) (S)-{2-[4-(3-Cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester  
20 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 2.88 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz), 3.5-4.0 (3H, m), 7.05-7.15 (3H, m), 7.25-7.35 (2H, m), 8.01 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 7.6Hz), 8.31 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 5.0Hz)
- 25 (2) (S)-{2-[4-(5-Formylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester  
NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 2.88 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz), 3.5-4.0 (3H, m), 7.01-7.13 (3H, m), 7.30 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.19 (1H, dd, J=2.3, 8.6Hz), 8.62 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 9.98 (1H, s)
- 30 (3) (S)-{2-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyridin-4-yloxy)phenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester  
35 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.41 (9H, s), 2.81 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz),



3.5-3.9 (3H, m), 6.78 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.17 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 8.56 (1H, s)

(4) (S)-(2-[4-(6-Fluoropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-

5 (hydroxymethyl)ethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 2.86 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz),

3.5-4.0 (3H, m), 6.61 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 7.6Hz), 6.71

(1H, dd, J=1.3, 7.9Hz), 7.05-7.10 (2H, m), 7.25-

7.30 (2H, m), 7.74 (1H, q, J=8.0Hz)

10

#### Preparation 7

To a mixture of (S)-(2-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (5.2 g), 35% hydrogen peroxide (2.5 ml) and potassium  
15 dihydrogen phosphate (7.5 g) in a mixture of acetonitrile (60 ml) and water (15 ml) was dropwise added sodium chlorite (80% purity, 4.7 g) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. While cooling in ice-water bath, to the mixture was added sodium sulfite (3.5  
20 g). After removal of the bath, to this was added aqueous 1M citric acid to make it acidic, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed successively with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was triturated with diisopropyl  
25 ether to give (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid (4.8 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 1.34 (9H, s), 2.5-2.65 (1H, m), 2.83

(1H, dd, J=5.2, 13.8Hz), 3.2-3.5 (2H, m), 3.5-3.7

(1H, m), 4.71 (1H, br s), 6.62 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz),

30 7.01 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.17-7.23 (3H, m), 8.2-8.3

(2H, m), 13.18 (1H, br s)

#### Preparation 8

The following compound was obtained according to a  
35 similar manner to that of Preparation 7.

(S)-6-[4-(2-tert-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]nicotinic acid

5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 1.33 (9H, s), 2.5-2.7 (1H, m), 2.86 (1H, dd, J=5.0, 13.8Hz), 3.2-3.5 (3H, m), 6.65 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.26 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.26 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.5Hz), 8.66 (1H, d, J=2.1Hz)

#### Preparation 9

10 Under nitrogen, a suspension of (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid (5.7 g), methyl iodide (1.0 ml), potassium carbonate (2.4 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (28 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1) to give (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester (5.7 g).

25 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 2.3-2.5 (1H, br s), 2.86 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz), 3.5-4.0 (3H, m), 3.94 (3H, s), 4.76 (1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.02-7.12 (3H, m), 7.23-7.27 (2H, m), 8.24-8.29 (2H, m)

#### Preparation 10

30 The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 9.

(S)-6-[4-(2-tert-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester

35 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 2.87 (2H, d, J=7.2Hz), 3.5-4.0 (3H, m), 3.92 (3H, s), 6.93 (1H, d,

J=9.2Hz), 7.09 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.27 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.6Hz), 8.82 (1H, d, J=1.8Hz)

5     Preparation 11

To a solution of (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester (5.6 g) in methanol (56 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (35 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was  
10     stirred at the same temperature overnight. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with ethyl acetate to give (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester dihydrochloride (5.0 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.0 (2H, m), 3.3-3.6 (3H, m),  
15     3.85 (3H, s), 7.08 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.23-7.33 (3H, m), 8.26-8.31 (2H, m)

Preparation 12

The following compounds were obtained according to a  
20     similar manner to that of Preparation 11.

(1) (S)-2-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]-  
      nicotinonitrile hydrochloride

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.85-3.05 (2H, m), 3.3-3.7 (3H, m),  
25     7.21 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.29-7.38 (3H, m), 8.37-8.45 (2H, m)

(2) (S)-6-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid  
      methyl ester dihydrochloride

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-3.05 (2H, m), 3.30-3.60 (3H, m), 3.86 (3H, s), 7.11-7.20 (3H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.32 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.6Hz), 8.69 (1H, d, J=1.8Hz)  
30

35     (3) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyridin-4-yloxy)phenyl]-

propan-1-ol hydrochloride

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-2.95 (2H, m), 3.25-3.60 (3H, m),  
6.90 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.79  
(2H, s)

5

(4) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-  
propan-1-ol hydrochloride

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-3.05 (2H, m), 3.30-3.65 (3H,  
m), 6.85-6.95 (2H, m), 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.35  
(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.03 (1H, q, J=8.0Hz)

10

#### Preparation 13

Under nitrogen, a mixture of (6-chloropyridin-3-  
yl)methanol (1.2 g) and manganese (IV) oxide (6.0 g) in  
15 N,N-dimethylformamide (12 ml) was stirred at room temperature  
for 6 days. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and  
insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was  
evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl  
acetate, washed successively with aqueous saturated sodium  
20 bicarbonate and brine; dried over sodium sulfate, and  
evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column  
chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane) to give  
6-chloropyridine-3-carbaldehyde (0.58 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 7.52 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.15 (1H, dd,  
25 J=2.4, 8.3Hz), 8.88 (1H, d, J=2.3Hz), 10.10 (1H, s)

#### Preparation 14

Under nitrogen, a mixture of (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-  
hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (10 g),  
30 2,6-dibromopyridine (18 g) and potassium carbonate (10 g) in  
N,N-dimethylformamide (100 ml) was stirred at 120°C for 3  
days. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and  
insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was  
evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl  
35 acetate, washed successively with aqueous saturated sodium

bicarbonate (twice) and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 100:1), followed by trituration with diisopropyl ether to give (S)-4-[4-(6-bromopyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (6.6 g).

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-2.85 (2H, m), 3.95-4.15 (2H, m), 4.25-4.40 (1H, m), 6.99 (1H, d,  $J=8.1\text{Hz}$ ), 7.11 (2H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.25-7.40 (3H, m), 7.79 (1H, t,  $J=7.7\text{Hz}$ )

#### Preparation 15

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 14.

(S)-4-[4-(6-Chloropyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-3.1 (2H, m), 4.0-4.3 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (1H, m), 6.80 (1H, d,  $J=8.1\text{Hz}$ ), 7.0-7.3 (5H, m), 7.64 (1H, t,  $J=7.9\text{Hz}$ )

#### Preparation 16

Under nitrogen, to a solution of butyllithium (1.6M in hexane, 14 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was added a solution of (S)-4-[4-(6-bromopyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (3.5 g) in tetrahydrofuran (15 ml) at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ , and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes. To it was added N,N-dimethylformamide (1.7 ml), the dry ice bath was removed to allow to come to room temperature. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethanol, and treated with aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfite for 10 minutes. After evaporation in vacuo and partition between ethyl acetate and water, the aqueous layer was made basic with aqueous sodium carbonate

and extracted with ethyl acetate twice. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 50:1), followed by crystallization from ethyl acetate to give (S)-6-[4-(2-oxo-oxazolidin-4-ylmethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbaldehyde (0.64 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-2.95 (2H, m), 3.95-4.15 (2H, m), 4.25-4.40 (1H, m), 7.16 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.25-7.40 (3H, m), 7.70 (1H, d, J=7.3Hz), 8.09 (1H, t, J=7.5Hz), 9.73 (1H, s)

#### Preparation 17

Under nitrogen, to a suspension of (S)-6-[4-(2-oxo-oxazolidin-4-ylmethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbaldehyde (0.43 g) in methanol (14 ml) was added sodium borohydride (54 mg) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue were added water and ethyl acetate. After separation, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to give (S)-4-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (0.43 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-2.9 (2H, m), 3.95-4.15 (2H, m), 4.25-4.40 (1H, m), 4.39 (2H, d, J=5.8Hz), 6.77 (1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.04 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.15-7.30 (3H, m), 7.84 (1H, t, J=7.8Hz).

#### Preparation 18

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 17.

(S)-4-[4-(5-Hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-oxazolidin-2-one

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.8-3.0 (2H, m), 4.0-4.25 (2H, m),

4.50-4.60 (1H, m), 4.67 (2H, d, J=5.7Hz), 6.95 (1H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.11 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.22 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.77 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.4Hz), 8.13 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz)

5

#### Preparation 19

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-4-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (0.46 g), (R)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (0.46 g) and potassium carbonate (0.41 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4.6 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 72 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed successively with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 50:1) to give (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (0.39 g) and (5R)-5-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]oxazolidin-2-one (76 mg).

(1) (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.68 (1H, dd, J=7.9, 13.4Hz), 3.05-3.15 (1H, m), 3.2-3.35 (1H, m), 3.47 (1H, dd, J=4.4, 14.2Hz), 3.95-4.10 (1H, m), 4.1-4.4 (2H, m), 4.38 (2H, d, J=5.8Hz), 4.75-4.90 (1H, m), 6.77 (1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 7.07 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.20-7.50 (8H, m), 7.82 (1H, t, J=7.8Hz)

(2) (5R)-5-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]oxazolidin-2-one

35

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.6-2.9 (2H, m), 3.3-3.4 (1H, m),  
3.5-3.6 (2H, m), 3.9-4.15 (2H, m), 4.38 (2H, d,  
J=5.8Hz), 5.53 (1H, d, J=5.5, 8.8Hz), 6.76 (1H, d,  
J=8.1Hz), 6.96 (2H d, J=8.3Hz), 7.0-7.5 (7H, m),  
7.83 (1H, t, J=7.8Hz)

#### Preparation 20

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 19.

(1) (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-(5-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.90-2.05 (1H, m), 2.55-2.75 (1H, m),  
3.14 (1H, dd, J=4.0, 13.6Hz), 3.2-3.4 (1H, m), 3.28  
(1H, dd, J=8.1, 14.8Hz), 3.67 (1H, dd, J=2.8,  
14.8Hz), 4.05-4.30 (3H, m), 4.66 (2H, d, J=5.6Hz),  
4.95-5.05 (1H, m), 6.92 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.08 (2H,  
d, J=8.8Hz), 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.2-7.4 (3H,  
m), 7.41 (1H, s), 7.75 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.4Hz), 8.12  
(1H, d, J=2.1Hz)

(2) (5R)-5-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(5-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]oxazolidin-2-one

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.6-2.9 (2H, m), 3.3-3.45 (1H, m),  
3.5-3.6 (2H, m), 3.9-4.15 (2H, m), 4.47 (2H, d,  
J=5.6Hz), 5.5-5.6 (1H, m), 6.9-7.2 (6H, m), 7.27  
(1H, s), 7.3-7.45 (2H, m), 7.79 (1H, dd, J=2.4,  
8.4Hz), 8.05-8.1 (1H, m)

#### Preparation 21

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 19.

(1) (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-



(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.55-2.8 (1H, m), 3.05-3.15 (1H, m),  
3.2-3.6 (2H, m), 3.95-4.1 (1H, m), 4.1-4.4 (2H, m),  
4.8-4.9 (1H, m), 6.9-7.5 (10H, m), 7.8-7.9 (1H, m),  
8.1-8.2 (1H, m)

(2) (5R)-5-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]oxazolidin-2-one

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.65-2.9 (2H, m), 3.3-3.4 (1H, m),  
3.5-3.6 (2H, m), 3.9-4.15 (2H, m), 5.5-5.6 (1H, m),  
6.95-7.3 (8H, m), 7.35-7.4 (2H, m), 7.8-7.9 (1H, m),  
8.15-8.2 (1H, m)

#### Preparation 22

A mixture of (S)-4-[4-(6-chloropyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (4.1 g), 10% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet, 0.82 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (2.3 ml) in ethanol (41 ml) was stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an atmospheric pressure for 2 hours, and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed successively with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 25:1) to give (S)-4-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (2.8 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.8-2.95 (2H, m), 4.0-4.25 (2H, m),  
4.45-4.55 (1H, m), 6.9-7.3 (6H, m), 7.65-7.75 (1H, m),  
8.15-8.20 (1H, m)

#### Preparation 23

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-(2-[4-(5-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.4 g) in dichloromethane (37 ml) was added thionyl chloride (0.30 ml) at 5°C, and the mixture was

stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was vigorously stirred in a mixture of ethyl acetate and aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate at 50°C for 30 minutes. After separation, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:2), followed by trituration with ethyl acetate to give (S)-6-[4-(2-oxo-oxazolidin-4-ylmethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-3-carbaldehyde (0.52 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.80-3.05 (2H, m), 4.05-4.25 (2H, m), 4.45-4.60 (1H, m), 7.05-7.35 (5H, m), 8.21 (1H, d, J=2.3, 8.6Hz), 8.62 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 9.99 (1H, s)

#### 15 Preparation 24

Under nitrogen, to a solution of m-fluorophenol (1.74 ml) and sodium hydride (772 mg) in dimethylformamide (25 ml) was added (2S)-(+)-glycidyl nosylate (5.0 g) at 0°C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 hour. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2.5 hours at this temperature. The resulting mixture was poured into 10% aqueous ammonium chloride solution, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed (hexane-ethyl acetate) over silica gel to afford (2S)-3-(3-fluorophenoxy)-1,2-epoxypropane (2.82 g) as a colorless powder.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75 (1H, dd, J=3.0, 4.8Hz) 2.90 (1H, t, J=4.8Hz), 3.35 (1H, m), 3.90 (1H, dd, J=5.7, 11Hz), 4.20 (1H, dd, J=3.0, 11Hz), 6.50-6.70 (3H, m), 7.20-7.25 (1H, m)

MS (m/z): 169 (M+1)

#### Preparation 25

35 The following compounds were synthesized according to a

similar manner to that of Preparation 24.

(1) (2S)-3-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-1,2-epoxypropane (2.79 g) as a colorless powder

5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.70 (1H, dd, J=2.6, 6Hz), 2.85 (1H, t, J=4.3Hz), 3.28-3.36 (1H, m), 3.80 (1H, dd, J=6, 11Hz), 4.30 (1H, dd, J=2.6, 11Hz), 6.70-6.80 (2H, m), 7.30-7.40 (2H, m)

10 (2) (2S)-3-(2-Chlorophenoxy)-1,2-epoxypropane (1.6 g) as a colorless powder

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.80-3.00 (2H, m), 3.35-3.40 (1H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd, J=5.2, 11Hz), 4.30 (1H, dd, J=3.1, 11Hz), 6.80-7.00 (2H, m), 7.10-7.20 (1H, m), 7.30-  
15 7.40 (1H, m)

#### Preparation 26

Under nitrogen, a mixture of (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxy-propyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid  
20 (1.0 g), ethyl iodide (0.2 ml), potassium carbonate (425 mg) and N,N-dimethylformamide (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved  
25 in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1) to give (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic  
30 acid ethyl ester (1.01 g) as a colorless form.

MALDI-MS (m/z): 439 (M+Na)

#### Preparation 27

35 The following compound was synthesized according to a

similar manner to that of Preparation 32.

(S)-2-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid  
ethyl ester hydrochloride (5.06 g) as a colorless powder

5 MS (m/z): 317 (M+1)

#### Preparation 28

Thionyl chloride (30.2 ml) was added dropwise to a  
solution of (R)-2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid  
10 hydrochloride (25.0 g) in methanol (250 ml) under ice water  
cooling over 10 minutes and the mixture was stirred at room  
temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo  
and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give  
(R)-2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester  
15 hydrochloride (33.9 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.90-3.10 (2H, m), 3.66 (3H, s), 4.17  
(1H, t, J=6.1Hz), 6.70 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.02 (2H, d,  
J=9Hz), 9.47 (1H, br s)

#### 20 Preparation 29

A solution of (S)-2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic  
acid methyl ester hydrochloride (33.9 g), di-tert-butyl  
dicarbonate (30.5 g) and triethylamine (50.9 ml) in  
tetrahydrofuran (500 ml) was stirred at room temperature for  
25 3 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and  
insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was  
evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl  
acetate, washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate  
solution and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated  
30 in vacuo to give (S)-2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-  
hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester (42.28 g) as a  
colorless powder.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.30 (9H, s), 2.70-2.80 (2H, m), 3.58  
(3H, s), 4.10-4.20 (1H, m), 6.60 (2H, d, J=8.3Hz),  
35 7.20 (2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 9.21 (1H, br s)

Preparation 30

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (R)-2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester (42.28 g) in tetrahydrofuran (400 ml) was added lithium borohydride (7.16 g) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue was added water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (R)-[1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (4.63 g) as a colorless powder.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.32 (9H, s), 2.30-2.70 (2H, m), 3.20-3.50 (3H, m), 6.60 (2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 9.10 (1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 290 (M+1)

Preparation 31

Under nitrogen, a mixture of (R)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (9.75 g), 2-chloro-3-cyanopyridine (5.06 g) and potassium carbonate (6.04 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 ml) was stirred at 60°C for 72 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (R)-{2-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (9.13 g) as a colorless powder.

MALDI-MS (m/z): 392 (M+Na)

Preparation 32

To a solution of (R)-(2-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (9.13 g) in dioxane (20 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (10 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature overnight. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with ethyl acetate to give (2R)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propanol dihydrochloride (7.69 g).

MS (m/z): 392 (M+1)

### Preparation 33

Thionyl chloride (32.2 ml) was added dropwise to a solution of (R,S)-2-amino-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid hydrochloride (20.0 g) in methanol (200 ml) under ice water cooling over 10 minutes and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (R,S)-2-amino-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester hydrochloride (25.57 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.90-3.15 (2H, m), 3.68 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, t, J=6Hz), 6.60-6.70 (3H, m), 7.10 (1H, t, J=8Hz), 8.60-8.70 (1H, br s), 9.50-9.60 (1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 196 (M+1)

### Preparation 34

A solution of (R,S)-2-amino-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester hydrochloride (25.57 g), di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (21.15 g) and triethylamine (50.9 ml) in dioxane (500 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo to give (R,S)-2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propionic

acid methyl ester (28.14 g) as a colorless powder.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.33 (9H, s), 2.70-2.95 (2H, m), 3.60 (3H, s), 3.97-4.17 (1H, m), 6.60-6.70 (3H, m), 7.05-7.33 (1H, m), 9.28 (1H, br s)

5

#### Preparation 35

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (R,S)-2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester (28.14 g) in tetrahydrofuran (300 ml) was added lithium borohydride (5.19 g) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue was added water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (R,S)-[1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (26.73 g) as a colorless powder.

10

15

NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>Cl,  $\delta$ ): 1.41 (9H, s), 2.70-2.80 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 3.50-3.80 (3H, m), 6.60-6.75 (3H, m), 7.05-7.23 (1H, m)

20

#### Preparation 36

The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 31.

25

(R,S)-{2-[3-(3-Cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester as a colorless form

30

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.50-2.60 (1H, m), 2.80-3.00 (1H, m), 3.30-3.40 (1H, m), 3.50-3.60 (1H, m), 4.60-4.70 (1H, m), 7.00-7.15 (3H, m), 7.30-7.40 (2H, m), 8.30-8.40 (2H, m)

#### Preparation 37

35

Under nitrogen, a mixture of (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-

hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (5.0 g),  
2-chloro-3-nitropyridine (1.52 g), potassium carbonate (1.56  
g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (50 ml) was stirred at 60°C for  
72 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and  
5 insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was  
evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl  
acetate, washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate and  
brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo.  
The residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give  
10 (S)-(2-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethyl-  
ethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (4.11 g) as a yellow  
form.

MS (m/z): 389 (M+1)

15 Preparation 38

To a solution of (1S)-(1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-  
nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl  
ester (4.11 g) in methanol (20 ml) was added 4N hydrogen  
chloride in dioxane (20 ml) at room temperature, and the  
20 solution was stirred at the same temperature overnight. The  
mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was  
triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (2S)-2-amino-3-[4-  
(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propanol hydrochloride (3.2 g)  
as a yellow powder.

25 MS (m/z): 290 (M+1)

Preparation 39

Under nitrogen, a solution of (2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-  
phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-  
30 propanol (1.18 g) and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (0.52 g) in  
N,N-dimethylformamide (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature  
for 9 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and  
poured into water. The organic layer was washed with aqueous  
10% potassium hydrogensulfate and brine, dried over sodium  
35 sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by



column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:2) to give ((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl)-(2S)-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.34 g).

5 MALDI-MS (m/z): 562 (M+Na)

#### Preparation 40

Under nitrogen, to a suspension of (S)-(2-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl)carbamic  
10 acid tert-butyl ester (11.32 g) in methanol (100 ml) was added sodium borohydride (1.15 g) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue were added water and ethyl acetate. After separation, the organic layer was  
15 washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to give (S)-(2-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (9.88 g) as a colorless powder.

MS (m/z): 375 (M+1)

20

#### Preparation 41

The following compounds were synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 32.

25 (1) (2S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]propanol hydrochloride (6.88 g) as a colorless powder

MS (m/z): 275 (M+1)

30 (2) 2-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinamide dihydrochloride (13.37 g) as a colorless powder  
NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, δ): 2.80-3.10 (2H, m), 3.50-3.80 (3H, m),  
7.10-7.42 (5H, m), 8.10-8.20 (1H, m), 8.30-8.40  
(1H, m)

35 MS (m/z): 288 (M+1)

Preparation 42

A solution of (S)-{2-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester in methyl sulfoxide (540 ml) was added dropwise 30% hydrogen peroxide (54 ml) under ice cooling, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes. The mixture was added 5N sodium hydroxide (54 ml) and stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The resulting mixture was acidified with hydrochloric acid to pH 3 and partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]-nicotinamide (17.99 g) as a colorless powder.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.50 (9H, s), 2.90 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 3.50-3.90 (3H, m), 7.00-7.32 (5H, m), 8.20-8.30 (1H, m), 8.50-8.60 (1H, m)

Preparation 43

To a solution of (S)-{1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (3.4 g) in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane (4 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (6 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane (10 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. After evaporation in vacuo, the residue was triturated with hexane and dried in vacuo to give (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (4.1 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.6-3.05 (2H, m), 3.1-3.8 (3H, m), 4.62 (2H, s), 7.05 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.15 (1H, ABq, J=4.9, 7.3Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.8-8.1 (2H, m)

Preparation 44

Under nitrogen, powdered potassium hydroxide (74 g) was added to dimethylsulfoxide (5 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 hours. To this one were added (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (300 mg) and 2-chloropyrimidine (129 mg), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The resulting mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1 to 1:2) to give (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(pyrimidin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (300 mg).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.42 (9H, s), 2.87 (2H, d, J=7.1Hz), 3.5-4.0 (3H, m), 7.04 (1H, t, J=4.8Hz), 7.13 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.29 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.56 (2H, d, J=4.8Hz)

#### Preparation 45

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 43.

(1) (S)-2-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid ethyl ester dihydrochloride (460 mg)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.3 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 2.75-3.15 (2H, m), 3.25-3.85 (2H, m), 4.1-4.5 (3H, m), 6.77 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.05-7.4 (4H, m), 8.2-8.4 (2H, m)

(2) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(pyrimidin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (230 mg)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-3.05 (2H, m), 3.25-3.65 (3H, m), 7.16 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.27 (1H, t, J=4.8Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.65 (2H, d, J=4.8Hz)

(3) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(pyrazin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (190 mg)

5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-3.1 (2H, m), 3.2-3.7 (3H, m),  
7.17 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.36 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.1-  
8.3 (1H, m), 8.38 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 8.53 (1H, m)

#### Preparation 46

10 The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 44.

(S)-[1-Hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(pyrazin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl] carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (190 mg)

15 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 3.5-3.75 (2H, m), 3.8-3.95  
(1H, m), 7.05-7.15 (2H, m), 7.2-7.35 (2H, m), 8.08-  
8.10 (1H, m), 8.26 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 8.14 (1H, m)

#### Preparation 47

20 Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (24 g) in dichloromethane (500 ml) were added 2,2-dimethoxypropane (34 ml) and p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (1.7 g) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 60 hours. The resulting mixture was poured  
25 into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to get a solid. To the solid was added hexane so as to triturate and then the  
30 slurry was stirred for 12 hours, followed by filtration and dryness in vacuo to give (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (22 g).

35 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 1.3-1.55 (15H, m), 2.4-2.6 (1H, m),  
2.8-2.95 (1H, m), 3.6-4.0 (3H, m), 6.69 (2H, d,

J=8.2Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz)

#### Preparation 48

Under nitrogen, to a suspension of 2-chloroisonicotinic  
5 acid (2.0 g) in methanol (50 ml) was added a catalytic amount  
of concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature, and the  
mixture was refluxed for 11 hours. The resulting mixture was  
poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and  
the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The  
10 organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  
magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to give methyl 2-  
chloroisonicotinate (2.0 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 3.98 (3H, s), 7.75-7.8 (1H, m), 7.89  
(1H, m), 8.55 (1H, d, J=5.1Hz)

15

#### Preparation 49

A solution of methyl 2-chloroisonicotinate (1.9 g) and  
28% ammonium hydroxide in water (4 ml) in methanol (20 ml)  
was sealed with stirring for 24 hours to result in the  
20 formation of precipitates. They were collected by filtration  
and dried in vacuo to give 2-chloroisonicotinamide (1.1 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 7.75-7.85 (1H, m), 7.87 (1H, s), 8.56  
(1H, d, J=5.1Hz)

#### Preparation 50

Under nitrogen, powdered potassium hydroxide (210 mg)  
was added to dimethylsulfoxide (20 ml) at room temperature,  
and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1  
hour. To this one were added (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-  
30 dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (980  
mg) and 2-chloroisonicotinamide (500 mg), and the mixture was  
stirred at 100°C for 17 hours. The resulting mixture was  
poured into water and the aqueous mixture was extracted with  
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine,  
35 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in

vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 100:1 to 50:1) to give (S)-4-[4-(4-carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.0 g).

- 5        NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.5-1.7 (15H, m), 2.65-2.75 (1H, m),  
         3.05-3.3 (1H, m), 3.75-3.85 (2H, m), 3.95-4.2 (1H,  
         m), 7.0-7.15 (2H, m), 7.2-7.35 (4H, m), 8.28 (1H,  
         d, J=5.2Hz)

10        Preparation 51

         To a solution of (S)-4-[4-(4-carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)-  
benzyl]-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl  
ester (1.0 g) in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane (2.5 ml) and  
methanol (2.5 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-  
15        dioxane (5 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was  
stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. After evaporation  
in vacuo, the residue was triturated with hexane and dried in  
vacuo to give (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]-  
isonicotinamide hydrochloride (800 mg).

- 20        NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.1 (2H, m), 3.3-3.65 (3H, m),  
         7.12 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.3-7.45 (3H, m), 7.5-7.6  
         (1H, m), 8.27 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

Preparation 52

- 25        The following compounds were obtained according to a  
similar manner to that of Preparation 50.

- (1)        (S)-4-[4-(5-Carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2,2-  
dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester  
30        (1.4 g)

         NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.3-1.7 (15H, m), 2.65-2.8 (1H, m),  
         3.05-3.3 (1H, m), 3.7-4.2 (3H, m), 6.9-7.35 (5H,  
         m), 8.18 (1H, ABq, J=2.5, 8.6Hz), 8.60 (1H, d,  
         J=2.4Hz)

- 35        (2)        (S)-4-[4-(6-Carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2,2-

dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester  
(930 mg)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.4-1.7 (15H, m), 2.55-2.85 (1H, m),  
3.1-3.3 (1H, m), 3.75-4.2 (3H, m), 7.05-7.15 (3H,  
5 m), 7.2-7.4 (2H, m), 7.8-7.95 (2H, m)

(3) (S)-4-[4-(2-Carbamoylpyridin-4-yloxy)benzyl]-2,2-  
dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester  
(1.4 g)

10 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.45-1.7 (15H, m), 2.65-2.8 (1H, m),  
3.05-3.3 (1H, m), 3.75-4.2 (3H, m), 6.95-7.1 (3H,  
m), 7.2-7.4 (2H, m), 7.8-7.9 (1H, m), 8.4-8.45 (1H,  
m)

15 (4) (S)-2,2-Dimethyl-4-[4-(3-methylcarbamoylpyridin-2-  
yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl  
ester (970 mg)

20 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.45-1.75 (15H, m), 2.65-2.8 (1H, m),  
3.0-3.3 (4H, m), 3.75-3.9 (2H, m), 3.95-4.2 (1H,  
m), 7.05-7.4 (5H, m), 8.20 (1H, ABq, J=2.0, 4.8Hz),  
8.64 (1H, ABq, J=1.9, 7.6Hz)

(5) (S)-2,2-Dimethyl-4-[4-(quinolin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-  
oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (650 mg)

25 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.5-1.7 (15H, m), 2.65-2.8 (1H, m),  
3.1-3.3 (1H, m), 3.8-4.25 (3H, m), 7.08 (1H, d,  
J=8.8Hz), 7.15-7.5 (5H, m), 7.55-7.7 (1H, m), 7.75-  
7.85 (2H, m), 8.12 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz)

30 Preparation 53

The following compound was obtained according to a  
similar manner to that of Preparation 48.

35 The obtained crude methyl 6-bromopicolinate was used  
successively in next step.

Preparation 54

A solution of methyl 6-bromopicolinate obtained the previous step, and 28% ammonium hydroxide in water (6 ml) in methanol (40 ml) was sealed with stirring for 12 hours. The resulting mixture was evaporated in vacuo and dried to give 6-bromopicolinamide (2.8 g).

(+) APCI-MS (m/z): 201, 203 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

10 Preparation 55

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 51.

- (1) (S)-6-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinamide hydrochloride (1.1 g)  
15 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.05 (2H, m), 3.3-3.7 (3H, m), 7.05-7.2 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.28 (1H, ABq, J=2.5, 8.6Hz), 8.63 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz)
- (2) (S)-6-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid amide hydrochloride (690 mg)  
20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.1 (2H, m), 3.3-3.7 (3H, m), 7.1-7.55 (5H, m), 7.7-7.9 (1H, m), 8.0-8.15 (1H, m)
- (3) (S)-4-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid amide hydrochloride (1.1 g)  
25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.85-3.15 (2H, m), 3.3-3.8 (4H, m), 7.25 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.36 (1H, ABq, J=2.6, 6.0Hz), 7.48 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.87 (1H, d, J=2.3Hz), 8.64 (1H, d, J=6.2Hz)  
30
- (4) (S)-2-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]-N-methylnicotinamide hydrochloride (730 mg)  
35 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.7-3.0 (5H, m), 3.3-3.7 (3H, m), 7.05-7.4 (5H, m), 8.1-8.2 (2H, m)



- (5) (S)-2-Amino-3-(4-phenoxyphenyl)propan-1-ol hydrochloride (730 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-3.0 (2H, m), 3.25-3.7 (3H, m), 6.9-7.1 (4H, m), 7.14 (1H, t, J=7.2Hz), 7.25-7.5 (4H, m)  
5
- (6) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (980 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-3.05 (2H, m), 3.2-3.75 (3H, m), 6.95-7.1 (4H, m), 7.25-7.5 (4H, m)  
10
- (7) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(naphthalen-1-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (630 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-3.0 (2H, m), 3.2-3.7 (3H, m), 6.9-7.1 (3H, m), 7.30 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.45-7.65 (3H, m), 7.74 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.9-8.3 (2H, m)  
15
- (8) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(quinolin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (550 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.1 (2H, m), 3.3-3.7 (3H, m), 7.2-7.55 (6H, m), 7.6-7.7 (1H, m), 7.97 (1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 8.43 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz)  
20
- (9) (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (1.3 g)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.15 (2H, m), 3.25-3.7 (3H, m), 7.18 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.40 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.65-8.5 (5H, m), 8.9-9.0 (1H, m)  
25
- (10) (S)-2-Amino-3-(4-phenylsulfanylphenyl)propan-1-ol hydrochloride (560 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-3.0 (2H, m), 3.25-3.6 (3H, m), 7.25-7.5 (9H, m)  
30

Under nitrogen, a mixture of picolinic acid (5 g) and thionyl chloride (12.5 ml) was refluxed for 180 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with chloroform, and cooled in an ice bath. To this one was added methanol (30 ml) dropwise and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour, followed by evaporation in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and ethyl acetate. After separation, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (toluene:chloroform = 5:1 to 1:5) to give methyl 4-chloropicolinate (3.3 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 4.03 (3H, s), 7.52 (1H, ABq, J=2.0, 5.2Hz), 8.15 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 8.66 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

#### Preparation 57

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 49.

4-Chloropicolinamide (2.4 g)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 7.77 (1H, ABq, J=2.1, 5.3Hz), 8.04 (1H, d, J=2.1Hz), 8.63 (1H, d, J=5.3Hz)

#### Preparation 58

Under nitrogen, a solution of 2-chloronicotinic acid (4.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (40 ml) were added methylamine hydrochloride (1.9 g), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (5.1 ml) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (3.8 g) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The resulting mixture was poured into 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate 7 times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated in

vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 50:1) to give N-methyl-2-chloronicotinamide (2.9 g).

5 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.95-3.05 (3H, m), 7.32 (1H, ABq, J=7.7Hz), 8.00 (1H, ABq, J=2.0, 7.6Hz), 8.41 (1H, ABq, J=2.0, 4.8Hz)

#### Preparation 59

10 To a mixture of (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.0 g), phenylboronic acid (790 mg), copper(II) acetate (590 mg) and powdered molecular sieves 4A (1.0 g) were added dichloromethane (33 ml) and pyridine (1.3 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same  
15 temperature for 48 hours. After removal of insoluble materials by filtration, the filtrate was poured into 0.1N hydrochloric acid and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed successively with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and brine,  
20 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:chloroform = 1:1 to only chloroform) to give (S)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(4-phenoxybenzyl)oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.0 g).

25 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.4-1.75 (15H, m), 2.6-2.75 (1H, m), 3.0-3.3 (1H, m), 3.7-4.2 (4H, m), 6.9-7.4 (9H, m)

#### Preparation 60

30 The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 59.

(1) (S)-4-[4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)benzyl]-2,2-dimethyl-oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.4 g).

35 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.45-1.7 (15H, m), 2.6-2.75 (1H, m), 3.05-3.25 (1H, m), 3.7-4.2 (3H, m) 6.9-7.0 (4H, m),

7.1-7.3 (4H, m)

(2) (S)-2,2-Dimethyl-4-[4-(naphthalen-1-yloxy)benzyl]-  
oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (870 mg)

5 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.45-1.7 (15H, m), 2.6-2.75 (1H, m),  
3.0-3.25 (1H, m), 3.75-4.2 (3H, m), 6.85-7.05 (3H,  
m), 7.1-7.65 (6H, m), 7.85-7.9 (1H, m), 8.15-8.25  
(1H, m)

10 (3) (S)-2,2-Dimethyl-4-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)benzyl]-  
oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.6 g)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.45-1.7 (15H, m), 2.65-2.8 (1H, m),  
3.05-3.3 (1H, m), 3.75-4.2 (3H, m), 7.04 (2H, d,  
J=7.9Hz), 7.15-7.35 (2H, m), 7.5-7.8 (4H, m), 8.1-  
15 8.2 (1H, m), 8.80 (1H, d, J=2.8Hz)

#### Preparation 61

Under nitrogen, to a solution of 3-bromoquinoline (3.3  
ml) and triisopropyl borate (7.8 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (50  
20 ml) was added n-butyl lithium (1.52M in hexane, 22 ml)  
dropwise in acetone-dry ice bath, and the mixture was stirred  
at the same temperature for 1 hour and then allowed to warm  
to room temperature by removal of the bath. The mixture was  
poured into 2N hydrochloric acid and adjusted to pH 5 with 5N  
25 aqueous sodium hydroxide. After separation, the organic  
layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate,  
and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with  
hexane and dried in vacuo to give 3-quinolinylboronic acid  
(4.4 g).

30 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 7.55-7.7 (1H, m), 7.75-7.85 (1H, m),  
8.00 (2H, t, J=7.3Hz), 8.73 (1H, s), 9.19 (1H, d,  
J=1.6Hz)

#### Preparation 62

35 To a solution of 4-chloroquinoline-7-carboxylic acid

(2.6 g) was added potassium hydroxide (870 mg) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 12 hours. The mixture was evaporated and dried in vacuo. Under nitrogen, to a solution of the potassium salts in N,N-dimethylformamide (60 ml) was added iodoethane (1.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 1.5 hours. The mixture was poured into ice-cold water with stirring to generate a precipitate. After stirred for 20 minutes, the precipitate was collected by filtration and immediately the filter cake was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (toluene:ethyl acetate = 20:1 to 5:1) to give ethyl 4-chloroquinoline-7-carboxylate (2.3 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.46 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 4.48 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 7.59 (1H, d, J=4.7Hz), 8.2-8.35 (2H, m), 8.85-8.9 (2H, m)

#### 20 Preparation 63

A mixture of ethyl 4-chloroquinoline-7-carboxylate (470 mg) and 2M ammonium hydroxide in methanol (30 ml) was sealed with stirring at 100°C for 60 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated and dried in vacuo to give 4-chloroquinoline-7-carboxylic acid amide (420 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 7.86 (1H, d, J=4.7Hz), 8.15-8.45 (2H, m), 8.65 (1H, d, J=1.3Hz), 8.94 (1H, d, J=4.7Hz)

#### Preparation 64

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (10 g) in dichloromethane (100 ml) were added 2,6-lutidine (4.2 ml) and trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (6.0 ml) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 80 minutes. The reaction mixture was

poured into ice-cold 0.1N hydrochloric acid and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed successively with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate, water and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (S)-4-(3-benzyl-2,2-dimethyloxazolidin-4-ylmethyl)phenyl ester (13 g).

10 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.35-1.7 (15H, m), 2.65-2.85 (1H, m),  
3.05-3.3 (1H, m), 3.7-4.2 (3H, m), 7.15-7.4 (4H, m)

#### Preparation 65

Under nitrogen, to a solution of benzenethiol (0.94 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) was added dropwise n-butyl lithium (1.52M in hexane, 6.0 ml) in acetone-dry ice bath, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 20 minutes. Under nitrogen, to a solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (S)-4-(3-benzyl-2,2-dimethyloxazolidin-4-ylmethyl)phenyl ester (3.6 g), lithium chloride (770 mg) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (1.9 g) in tetrahydrofuran (40 ml) was added the above prepared solution at room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 40 minutes. The mixture was poured into water and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1 to 10:1) to give (S)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(4-phenylsulfanylbenzyl)oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.8 g).

30 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.4-1.7 (15H, m), 2.55-2.75 (1H, m),  
3.0-3.25 (1H, m), 3.7-4.2 (3H, m), 7.1-7.4 (9H, m)

#### 35 Preparation 66

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenol hydrochloride (5.0 g) in methanol (50 ml) was added 28% sodium methoxide in methanol (4.7 ml) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 10 minutes. After removal of insoluble materials by filtration, the filtrate was evaporated and dried in vacuo. A mixture of the residue and benzaldehyde (2.5 ml) in toluene (50 ml) in the presence of a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate was refluxed for 2 hours to remove water as the toluene azeotrope, and then the mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To a solution of the residue in methanol (50 ml) was added sodium borohydride (930 mg) under nitrogen at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water with stirring. After 20 minutes, ethyl acetate and brine were added, followed by separation. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 20:1 to 10:1) to give (S)-4-(2-benzylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenol (6.3 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.45-2.75 (3H, m), 3.15-3.45 (2H, m), 3.73 (2H, s), 6.6-6.7 (2H, m), 6.9-7.0 (2H, m), 7.15-7.35 (5H, m)

#### Preparation 67

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 57.

- (1) 4-((2S)-2-{Benzyl[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino}-3-hydroxypropyl)phenol (4.3 g)  
NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.4-2.95 (4H, m), 3.0-3.2 (1H, m), 3.45-3.9 (4H, m), 4.3-4.45 (1H, m), 6.66 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.85 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.95-7.4 (9H, m)

(2) 4-((2S)-2-{Benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino}-3-hydroxypropyl)phenol (1.4 g)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.95 (4H, m), 3.1-3.25 (1H, m), 3.5-3.9 (4H, m), 4.3-4.4 (1H, m), 5.16 (2H, s), 6.71 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.9-7.0 (3H, m), 7.1-7.5 (11H, m), 7.62 (1H, d, J=2.1Hz).

#### Preparation 68

Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 236 mg, 3.58 mmol) was added to 10 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. To the resulting solution was added (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.00 g, 3.25 mmol) and the whole was stirred for additional 10 minutes. Then a solution of 4-chloroquinoline (585 mg, 3.58 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (1 ml) was added and the whole was heated to 100°C, stirred for 5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of water (20 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 1). The extract was washed with water (20 ml x 1) and brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and then evaporated to give a yellow solid (1.38 g). The crude solid was chromatographed on a 40 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 4/1 to 2/1) to give (S)-2,2-dimethyl-4-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.29 g, 92%) as a white solid.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.49-1.65 (15H, m), 2.70-2.81 (1H, m), 3.11-3.19 (1H, m), 3.78-3.91 (2H, m), 3.99-4.13 (1H, m), 6.55 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz), 7.11-7.15 (2H, m), 7.54-7.62 (1H, m), 7.73-7.80 (1H, m), 8.10 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.36 (1H, d, J=7.2Hz), 8.67 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

MS: 435 (M+1)

#### Preparation 69



To a solution of (S)-2,2-dimethyl-4-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (679 mg, 1.56 mmol) in dioxane (6.0 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (6.0 ml, 24 mmol) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 90 minutes. The solvent was removed by evaporation to give (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (920 mg, 161 mmol) as a pale yellow solid.

MS: 295 (M-HCl-Cl<sup>-</sup>)

#### Preparation 70

Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 236 mg, 3.58 mmol) was added to 10 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. To the resulting solution was added (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.00 g, 3.25 mmol) and the whole was stirred for additional 10 minutes. A solution of 5-chloro-imidazo[1,2- $\alpha$ ]pyridine (546 mg, 3.58 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (1 ml) was added and the whole was warmed to 100°C then stirred at the same temperature for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of water (20 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 1). The extract was washed with water (20 ml x 2) brine (20 ml x 1), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to give a crude oil (1.32 g). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 26 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1) to give 4-[4-(imidazo[1,2- $\alpha$ ]pyridine-5-yloxy)benzyl]-2,2-dimethyl-oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.05 g, 76%) as a yellow paste.

MS: 446 (M+1)

#### Preparation 71

To a solution of 4-[4-(imidazo[1,2- $\alpha$ ]pyridine-5-yloxy)-benzyl]-2,2-dimethyl-oxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl

ester (994 mg, 2.35 mmol) in dioxane (10 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (10 ml) at room temperature and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow solid. The solid was dissolved in saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (15 ml) was extracted with dichloromethane (15 ml x 5). The extracts were combined and dried (magnesium sulfate), then evaporated to give (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-5-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (589 mg, 88%) as a pale yellow paste.

MS: 284 (M+1)

#### Preparation 72

To a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (208 mg, 0.734 mmol) in 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (2.0 ml) were successively added (S)-N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[2-iodo-1-(triethylsilyloxy)ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (495 mg, 0.881 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (192  $\mu$ l, 1.10 mmol). The solution was warmed to 100°C and stirred for 5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, 10 ml of water was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (100 ml x 1). The extract was washed with water (10 ml x 2), brine (10 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a crude oil (545 mg). The oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95/5) to give N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[(1R)-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)benzyl]ethylamino]-1-(triethylsilyloxy)ethyl]phenyl]-methanesulfonamide (160 mg, 30%) as a colorless oil.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 0.53 (6H, q, J=7.7Hz), 0.88 (9H, t, J=7.7Hz), 1.65 (2H, br s), 2.69-2.85 (5H, m), 2.89 (3H, s), 3.21-3.27 (1H, m), 3.53 (1H, dd, J=3.5, 10.7Hz), 4.74 (1H, t, J=5.0Hz), 5.08 (2H, s), 5.96 (1H, d, J=7.4Hz), 6.78 (1H, br s), 6.89-7.78 (16H, m, ArH)

MS: 717 (M+1)

### Preparation 73

Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 236 mg, 3.58 mmol) was added to 10 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide and the mixture was stirred at the room temperature for 45 minutes. To the mixture was added (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.00 g, 3.25 mmol) and the whole was stirred for additional 5 minutes. Further, a solution of 2-chloro-N,N-dimethylnicotinamide (546 mg, 3.58 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (1 ml) was added and the whole was warmed to 100°C. The mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours then at 120°C for 8 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water (20 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 1). The extract was washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), then evaporated to give a pale yellow foam (1.34 g). The crude product was chromatographed on a 40 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1 to 1/1, then 1/2) to give (S)-4-[4-[3-(dimethylcarbamoyl)pyridin-2-yloxy]benzyl]-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (878 mg, 59%) as a white foam.

IR (KBr): 1695, 1643, 1419 1390  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.48-1.57 (15H, m), 2.61-2.72 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 3.06-3.29 (1H, m), 3.14 (3H, s), 3.79 (2H, d,  $J=3.1\text{Hz}$ ), 3.89-4.18 (1H, m), 7.05-7.09 (3H, m), 7.21-7.27 (2H, m), 7.75 (1H, dd,  $J=1.9, 7.3\text{Hz}$ ), 8.17 (1H, dd,  $J=1.9, 5.0\text{Hz}$ )

MS: 478 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$ )

### Preparation 74

To a solution of (S)-4-[4-[3-(dimethylcarbamoyl)pyridin-2-yloxy]benzyl]-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid

tert-butyl ester (866 mg, 1.90 mmol) in a mixed solvent of dioxane (4.0 ml) and methanol (4.0 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (8.0 ml) at room temperature. After stirring for 4 hours, the solvent was removed by evaporation to give (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]-N,N-dimethylnicotinamide hydrochloride (809 mg, 110%) as a pale yellow solid.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.77-2.89 (2H, m), 2.92 (3H, s), 3.01 (3H, s), 3.23-3.70 (3H, m), 4.77 (1H, br), 7.09 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.21 (1H, dd, J=4.9, 7.3Hz), 7.31 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.83 (1H, dd, J=1.8, 7.3Hz), 8.16 (1H, dd, J=1.8, 4.8Hz), 8.17 (3H, br)

MS: 316 (M-Cl<sup>-</sup>)

#### 15 Preparation 75

To a suspension of (S)-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride (20.0 g, 86.3 mmol) in acetonitrile (200 ml) was added dropwise triethylamine (48.1 ml, 345 mmol) at room temperature. After the addition, to the mixture was added dropwise benzyl bromide (30.8 ml, 259 mmol) over 10 minutes at room temperature. The mixture was warmed to 60°C and stirred for 20 hours. Then, additional benzyl bromide (10.3 ml, 86.6 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 12 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of water (400 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (400 ml). The extract was washed with water (400 ml x 2), brine (400 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give an orange oil (21.3 g). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 500 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 9/1 to 7/1) to give (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester (15.9 g, 49.1%) as a colorless oil.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.91 (1H, dd, J=8.2, 14.0Hz), 3.05 (1H, dd, J=7.3, 14.0Hz), 3.53 (2H, d, J=14.0Hz), 3.63 (1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 3.72 (3H, s, OMe), 3.95 (2H, d,

J=14.0Hz), 4.86 (1H, br s), 6.69 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz),  
6.87 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.21-7.31 (10H, m, ArH)

MS: 376 (M+1)

5     Preparation 76

To a solution of (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester (15.9 g, 42.3 mmol) in acetonitrile (160 ml) was added portionwise potassium carbonate (23.4 g, 169 mmol) at room temperature. To the  
10     mixture was added chloromethyl methyl ether (12.9 ml, 170 mmol) and the whole was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The mixture was quenched by the addition of water (160 ml) and the organic solvent was removed by evaporation. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (160 ml x 1) and  
15     washed with water (160 ml x 2), brine (160 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]propionic acid methyl ester (17.0 g, 96%) as a colorless oil.

IR (Neat): 2951, 1730, 1512, 1232, 1155, 1009  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

20     NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.92 (1H, dd, J=8.0, 14.0Hz), 3.07 (1H, dd, J=7.4, 14.0Hz), 3.41 (3H, s), 3.52 (2H, d, J=14.0Hz), 3.63 (1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 3.73 (3H, s), 3.94 (2H, d, J=14.0Hz), 5.17 (2H, s), 6.91 (4H, s), 7.21-7.29 (10H, m)

25     MS: 420 (M+1)

Preparation 77

To a solution of (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]propionic acid methyl ester (591 mg, 1.41 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (6.0 ml) were successively  
30     added sodium borohydride (53.3 mg, 1.41 mmol) and lithium iodide (189 mg, 1.41 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction mixture was warmed to 60°C and stirred for 3 hours. Furthermore, additional sodium  
35     borohydride (53.3 mg, 1.41 mmol) and lithium iodide (189 mg,

1.41 mmol) were added and the mixture was refluxed for 9 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of aqueous saturated ammonium chloride solution (20 ml). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a colorless oil (568 mg). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 9/1 to 7/1) to give (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (366 mg, 66%) as a white solid.

IR (KBr): 3423 (br), 2925, 1510, 1234, 1153, 1074, 1005  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.32-2.44 (1H, m), 2.90-3.11 (3H, m), 3.35-3.55 (2H, m), 3.47 (3H, s), 3.48 (2H, d,  $J=13.3\text{Hz}$ ), 3.93 (2H, d,  $J=13.3\text{Hz}$ ), 5.15 (2H, s), 6.94 (2H, d,  $J=8.8\text{Hz}$ ), 7.01 (2H, d,  $J=8.8\text{Hz}$ ), 7.21-7.37 (10H, m)

MS: 392 (M+1)

#### 20 Preparation 78

To a solution of (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (319 mg, 0.815 mmol) in dimethylformamide (3.0 ml) was added sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil, 48.9 mg, 1.22 mmol) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 80 minutes. To the mixture was added methyl iodide (76  $\mu\text{l}$ , 1.22 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was quenched by the addition of water (10 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (10 ml x 1). The extract was washed with brine (10 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a pale yellow oil (360 mg). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 30 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 4/1) to give (S)-dibenzyl-[2-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-1-(methoxymethyl)ethyl]amine (257 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil.

IR (Neat): 2925, 1612, 1510, 1495, 1454, 1232, 1176  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.73 (1H, dd,  $J=7.8$ , 13.6Hz), 2.84 (1H, dd,  $J=6.7$ , 13.6Hz), 3.00-3.05 (1H, m), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.38-3.56 (2H, m), 3.49 (3H, s, OMe), 3.75 (3H, s, OMe), 5.17 (2H, s), 6.90 (2H, d,  $J=8.8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.97 (2H, d,  $J=8.8\text{Hz}$ ), 7.17-7.25 (10H, m)

MS: 406 (M+1)

#### Preparation 79

10 A mixture of (S)-dibenzyl[2-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-1-(methoxymethyl)ethyl]amine (214 mg, 0.510 mmol), palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 100 mg) and methanol (2.0 ml) was hydrogenated (1 atm) for 2 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed with methanol.  
15 The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give (S)-2-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-1-(methoxymethyl)ethylamine (113 mg, 98%) as a colorless oil.

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.88 (2H, br s), 2.54 (1H, dd,  $J=7.5$ , 13.5Hz), 2.74 (1H, dd,  $J=4.9$ , 13.5Hz), 3.21-3.40 (3H, m), 3.37 (3H, s, OMe), 3.48 (3H, s, OMe), 5.16 (2H, s), 6.98 (2H, d,  $J=8.6\text{Hz}$ ), 7.12 (2H, d,  $J=8.6\text{Hz}$ )

MS: 226 (M+1)

#### 25 Preparation 80

To a solution of (S)-2-dibenzylamino-3-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]propionic acid methyl ester (5.00 g, 11.9 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) was added methylmagnesium bromide (2.0M in ether, 18.0 ml, 36.0 mmol)  
30 at room temperature and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes. The mixture was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (100 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 ml x 1). The extract was washed with water (100 ml x 2), brine (100 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give (S)-3-dibenzylamino-4-[4-  
35

(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-butan-2-ol (5.03 g, 101%) as a yellow oil.

IR (Neat): 2968, 1608, 1510, 1234, 1153, 1005  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.00 (3H, s), 1.26 (3H, s), 2.79-3.13

5 (3H, m), 3.34 (2H, br), 3.51 (3H, s), 3.91 (2H, br), 4.20 (1H, br), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.03-7.08 (2H, m), 7.22-7.36 (12H, m)

MS(m/z): 420 (M+1)

10 Preparation 81

To a solution of (S)-3-dibenzylamino-4-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-butan-2-ol (1.00 g, 2.38 mmol) in methanol (10 ml) was added palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50%wet, 500 mg) and the mixture was  
15 hydrogenated (1 atm) for 6 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give (S)-3-amino-4-[4-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-butan-2-ol (555 mg, 97%) as a yellow solid.

20 MS (m/z): 240 (M+1)

Preparation 82

Potassium powder (85% purity, 236 mg, 3.58 mmol) was added to dimethyl sulfoxide (10 ml) at room temperature and  
25 the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. To the mixture was added (S)-4-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.00 g, 3.25 mmol) and stirred for 10 minutes. Further, 4,7-dichloroquinoline (708 mg, 3.57 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 5.5 hours.  
30 After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of water (20 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 2). The combined extracts were washed with water (40 ml x 2), brine (40 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give crude paste (1.44 g) as a  
35 yellow paste. The paste was purified by a recycling



preparative HPLC equipped with a GPC column (eluent: chloroform) to give (S)-4-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)-benzyl]-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.42 g, 93%) as a pale yellow solid.

5 IR (KBr): 2978, 1697 (C=O), 1566, 1389, 1211  $\text{cm}^{-1}$   
NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.49-1.67 (15H, m), 2.70-2.82 (1H, m),  
3.11-3.28 (1H, m), 3.78-4.13 (3H, m), 6.54 (1H, d,  
J=5.2Hz), 7.10-7.14 (2H, m), 7.33-7.38 (2H, m),  
7.53 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 8.9Hz), 8.08 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz),  
10 8.30 (1H, d, J=8.9Hz), 8.66 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)  
MS (m/z): 469 (M+1)

#### Preparation 83

To a solution of (S)-4-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)-benzyl]-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine-3-carboxylic acid tert-butyl  
15 ester (1.31 g, 2.79 mmol) in a mixed solvent of dioxane (6.5 ml) and methanol (6.5 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (13 ml) at room temperature and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The solvent was  
20 removed by evaporation to give (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (1.47 g, 144%) as a pale yellow solid.

NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.95-2.99 (2H, m), 3.43-3.63 (3H, m),  
4.77 (1H, br), 6.94 (1H, d, J=6.1Hz), 7.37 (2H, d,  
25 J=8.5Hz), 7.52 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.93 (1H, dd, J=1.9,  
9.0Hz), 8.18 (3H, br s), 8.39 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz), 8.53  
(1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J=6.1Hz)  
MS (m/z): 329 (M-Cl<sup>-</sup>)

#### Preparation 84

To a solution of (S)-4-(2-benzylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenol (4.00 g, 15.5 mmol) in ethanol (80 ml) was added (S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (2.56 g, 17.0 mmol) and the  
35 solution was refluxed for 7 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed by evaporation and the

residue was chromatographed on a 350 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 9/1) to give 4-[(2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenol (4.89 g, 77%) as a white foam.

5. NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.67 (2H, br), 2.46 (1H, dd, J=8.9, 13.7Hz), 2.75-2.97 (4H, m), 3.04-3.16 (1H, m), 3.45-3.57 (2H, m), 3.66 (1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 3.74-3.90 (3H, m), 3.92 (1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 6.68 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.81 (2H, d, J=7.8Hz), 6.92-6.98 (1H, m), 10 6.94 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.20-7.34 (7H, m)
- MS (m/z): 408 (M+1)

#### Preparation 85

- A mixture of (S)-[1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1078 mg), 2,6-dibromopyridine (1110 mg), sodium tert-butoxide (0.7 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (10 ml) was heated at 120°C for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, water (50 ml) and ethyl acetate (50 ml) was added. The organic layer was washed with 15 water (50 ml x 2 times) followed by brine (50 ml x 1 time), dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated to give (S)-4-[4-(6-bromo-2-pyridinyloxy)benzyl]-2-oxazolidinone as a crude product. To the product, methanol (10 ml), ammonium formate (4 g) and palladium on charcoal (0.2 g) were added, then the 20 resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes, filtered and evaporated to afford (S)-4-[4-(2-pyridinyloxy)-benzyl]-2-oxazolidinone as a crude product. The mixture of the product, ethanol (10 ml) and aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (3N, 7 ml) was heated at 90°C for 1.5 hours, cooled 25 to room temperature, added to hydrochloric acid solution (3N, 6 ml), and followed by the addition of ethyl acetate (50 ml). The organic layer was separated, washed with water (50 ml x 2 times) followed by washing with brine (50 ml x 1), dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The crude residue was 30 purified by column chromatography (silica gel,
- 35

dichloromethane:methanol:concentrated ammonia solution = 7:1:0.1) to afford (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]propanol (471 mg).

MS (m/z): 245 ( $M^+ + 1$ )

5

#### Preparation 86

To a mixture of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]propanol (227 mg), dichloromethane (5 ml), benzaldehyde (108 mg) and acetic acid (0.11 ml), sodium triacetoxyborohydride (300 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (30 ml), and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 2 times). The organic layer was washed with water (20 ml x 2 times) followed by washing with brine (20 ml x 1 time), dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to afford (S)-2-benzylamino-3-[4-(2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]propanol (320 mg).

10

15

MS (m/z): 335 ( $M^+ + 1$ )

20

#### Preparation 87

(S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]propanol dihydrochloride (350 mg) was hydrogenated by a similar manner to that described in Example 92 followed by free basing to afford (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]propanol (187 mg).

25

MS (m/z): 259 ( $M^+ + 1$ )

#### Preparation 88

The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 31.

30

(S)-{2-[4-(3-Formylquinolin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (11.74 g) as a colorless form

35

MALDI-MS (m/z): 425 ( $M + Na$ )

Preparation 89

To a mixture of (S)-{2-[4-(3-formylquinolin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (10.7 g), 35% hydrogen peroxide (5.5 ml) and potassium dihydrogenphosphate (13.85 g) in a mixture of acetonitrile (120 ml) and water (30 ml) was dropwise added sodium chlorite (80% purity, 8.63 g) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. While cooling in ice-water bath, to the mixture was added sodium sulfite (3.5 g). After removal of the bath, to this was added aqueous 1M citric acid to make it acidic, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (S)-2-[4-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]quinoline-3-carboxylic acid (4.8 g) as a colorless form.

MS (m/z): 439 (M+1)

Preparation 90

The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 26.

(S)-2-[4-(2-tert-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]quinoline-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10.25 g) as a colorless form

MS (m/z): 453 (M+1)

Preparation 91

The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 32.

(S)-2-[4-(2-Amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]quinoline-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester hydrochloride (13.37 g) as a colorless powder

MS (m/z): 353 (M+1)

#### Preparation 92

5 The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Example 41.

2-[4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy-propylamino)propyl]phenoxy]quinoline-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (500 mg) as a colorless powder

10 MS (m/z): 503 (M+1)

#### Preparation 93

A mixture of {(1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl}-(2S)-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)-  
15 carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (100 mg), 10% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet, 20 mg) and methanol (2.0 ml) was stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an atmospheric pressure for 1 hour, and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to give {(1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-  
20 (3-aminopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl}-(2S)-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.1 g) as a brown oil.

MS (m/z): 510 (M+1)

#### 25 Example 1

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester dihydrochloride (4.9 g), (R)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (5.0 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (4.5 ml) in a mixture of  
30 methanol (10 ml) and 1,4-dioxane (10 ml) was refluxed for 28 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 20:1), followed by treatment with oxalic acid in methanol and crystallization from methanol-  
35 ethyl acetate to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-

2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester oxalate (1:1) (1.5 g).

5 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-2.95 (1H, m), 3.05-3.20 (2H, m), 3.25-3.53 (3H, m), 3.55-3.70 (1H, m), 3.85 (3H, s), 4.95-5.05 (1H, m), 7.08 (2H, d,  $J=8.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.20-7.50 (7H, m), 8.25-8.32 (2H, m)

### Example 2

10 A mixture of 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester oxalate (1:1) (0.65 g) and aqueous 28% ammonium hydroxide (26 ml) in 1,4-dioxane (13 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, followed by partition between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was treated with oxalic acid in ethanol followed by crystallization from methanol-ethyl acetate to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-20 nicotinamide oxalate (1:1) (0.41 g).

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-2.95 (1H, m), 3.05-3.55 (5H, m), 3.55-3.70 (1H, m), 4.95-5.05 (1H, m), 7.1-7.6 (9H, m), 8.1-8.2 (2H, m)

### 25 Example 3

To a solution of 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester oxalate (1:1) (0.71 g) in methanol (7.1 ml) was added with aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide (5.2 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in water followed by making acid at about pH 4 with aqueous 1N hydrogen chloride. After stirred for 8 hours, the precipitate was collected and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-methanol to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-

35

chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-  
nicotinic acid (0.52 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.55-2.75 (1H, m), 2.80-3.15 (4H,  
m), 3.20-3.35 (1H, m), 3.45-3.55 (1H, m), 4.85-4.95  
5 (1H, m), 6.90 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.10-7.20 (3H, m),  
7.30-7.50 (4H, m), 8.05-8.20 (2H, m)

#### Example 4

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-  
10 hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinonitrile hydrochloride (1.5 g),  
(R)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (1.5 g) and N,N-  
diisopropylethylamine (1.6 ml) in ethanol (9.6 ml) was  
refluxed for 4 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo.  
The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica  
15 gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 25:1), followed by treatment  
with 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate and trituration  
with ethyl acetate to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-  
chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-  
nicotinitrile hydrochloride (0.96 g).

20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.8 (7H, m), 5.05-5.15 (1H, m),  
7.22 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.25-7.50 (7H, m), 8.36-8.45  
(2H, m)

#### Example 5

25 Under nitrogen, a solution of 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-  
chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-  
nicotinonitrile hydrochloride (1.0 g), di-tert-butyl  
dicarbonate (0.69 g) and triethylamine (0.89 ml) in N,N-  
dimethylformamide (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature for  
30 9 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and  
poured into water. The organic layer was washed successively  
with aqueous 10% potassium hydrogen sulfate and brine, dried  
over sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was  
purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl  
35 acetate = 3:2) to give [(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-

hydroxyethyl)[(1S)-1-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.1 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 1.3-1.5 (9H, m), 2.5-3.1 (3H, m),  
3.2-3.9 (4H, m), 4.6-4.9 (1H, m), 7.13 (2H, d,  
5 J=8.5Hz), 7.15-7.20 (7H, m), 8.3-8.35 (1H, m), 8.40  
(1H, dd, J=1.6, 7.6Hz)

#### Example 6

Under nitrogen, to a solution of a [(2R)-2-(3-  
10 chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(1S)-1-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-  
yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester  
(0.50 g) in toluene (5 ml) was added diisopropylaluminum  
hydride (1M in hexane, 3.0 ml) at -78°C, and the mixture was  
15 stirred at the same temperature for 20 minutes. After  
quenched with aqueous 1M Rochelle salt, the mixture was  
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed  
with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in  
vacuo. Because of the occurrence of an unfavorable  
deprotection in most of the obtained products, the residue  
20 was treated with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (0.61 g) and  
triethylamine (0.39 ml) in N,N-dimethylformamide (6 ml).  
After stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, the mixture  
was poured into aqueous 10% potassium hydrogen sulfate and  
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed  
25 with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in  
vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on  
silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:2) to give [(2R)-2-(3-  
chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(1S)-1-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-  
yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester  
30 (0.26 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.54 (9H, s), 2.3-3.1 (3H, m), 3.1-3.9  
(4H, m), 4.6-4.9 (1H, m), 6.9-7.4 (9H, m), 8.19-  
8.23 (2H, m), 10.53 (1H, s)

#### 35 Example 7



Under nitrogen, to a solution of [(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(1S)-1-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.24 g) in methanol (4.5 ml) was added sodium borohydride (17 mg) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 10 minutes. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue was added water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:2) to give [(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.15 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.53 (9H, s), 2.3-3.05 (3H, m), 3.2-3.9 (4H, m), 4.75-4.90 (3H, m), 6.94-7.25 (9H, m), 7.70-7.80 (1H, m), 7.90-7.95 (1H, m)

#### Example 8

To a solution of [(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.14 g) in ethyl acetate (5.2 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (1.3 ml) and the resulting mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue was added aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 10:1), followed by treatment with oxalic acid in ethanol and trituration with ethyl acetate to give (2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol oxalate (1:1) (83 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-2.90 (1H, m), 3.0-3.5 (5H, m),  
3.55-3.70 (1H, m), 4.62 (2H, s), 4.90-5.05 (1H, m),  
7.04-7.17 (3H, m), 7.27-7.48 (6H, m), 7.87-7.98  
(2H, m)

5

#### Example 9

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-6-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester dihydrochloride (1.3 g), (R)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (1.7 g)  
10 and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (1.2 ml) in a mixture of methanol (2.7 ml) and 1,4-dioxane (2.7 ml) was refluxed for 16 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed successively with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in  
15 vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 25:1) to give 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester (0.83 g). The crude product was used in the next step.

20

#### Example 10

A solution of 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester (0.60 g) in methanol (6 ml) was treated with 4N  
25 hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane (1 ml), and evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was crystallized from methanol-ethyl acetate and collected to give 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-nicotinic acid methyl ester dihydrochloride (0.33 g).

30

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.0 (1H, m), 3.1-3.75 (6H, m),  
3.86 (3H, s), 5.05-5.1 (1H, m), 7.1-7.2 (3H, m),  
7.35-7.55 (6H, m), 8.32 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.7Hz),  
8.69 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz)

35

#### Example 11

A mixture of 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester dihydrochloride (0.26 g) and aqueous 28% ammonium hydroxide (26 ml) in 1,4-dioxane (5.2 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 1 day. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, followed by partition between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo to give 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinamide (0.21 g).

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.5-2.9 (5H, m), 3.1-3.4 (2H, m), 4.55-4.65 (1H, m), 7.00-7.06 (3H, m), 7.20-7.50 (6H, m), 8.25 (1H, dd,  $J=2.5$ , 8.6Hz), 8.62 (1H, d,  $J=2.2$ Hz)

#### Example 12

Crude 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinamide (0.31 g) was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 10:1), followed by crystallization from ethanol-ethyl acetate to pure 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinamide (90 mg). 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinamide was treated with 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate, followed by crystallization from methanol-ethyl acetate to give 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinamide dihydrochloride (57 mg).

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.8-3.7 (7H, m), 5.0-5.1 (1H, m), 7.06-7.20 (3H, m), 7.30-7.50 (6H, m), 8.27 (1H, dd,  $J=2.5$ , 8.6Hz), 8.61 (1H, d,  $J=2.4$ Hz)

#### Example 13

To a solution of 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-

2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid methyl ester dihydrochloride (0.18 g) in methanol (3.6 ml) was added with aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide (1.4 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 hours. To the mixture was added aqueous 1N hydrogen chloride (1.2 ml) and evaporated in vacuo. After partition between water and ethyl acetate contained a little amount of methanol, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was treated with 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane, followed by evaporation and trituration with ethyl acetate to give 6-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinic acid dihydrochloride (0.13 g).

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.8-3.8 (7H, m), 5.05-5.15 (1H, m), 7.08-7.20 (3H, m), 7.35-7.50 (6H, m), 8.29 (1H, dd,  $J=2.1, 8.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.66 (1H, d,  $J=2.3\text{Hz}$ )

#### Example 14

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyridin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (0.39 g), (R)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (0.50 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.19 ml) in a mixture of methanol (1 ml) and 1,4-dioxane (1 ml) was refluxed for 14.5 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed successively with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 15:1), followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate and crystallization from methanol-ethyl acetate to give (2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyridin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (0.13 g).

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-2.9 (1H, m), 2.9-3.5 (5H, m), 3.5-3.7 (1H, m), 5.0-5.1 (1H, m), 6.91 (2H, d,

J=8.6Hz), 7.3-7.5 (6H, m), 8.79 (2H, s)

#### Example 15

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 1.

(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol oxalate (1:1)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75-2.95 (1H, m), 3.0-3.5 (5H, m),  
3.55-3.70 (1H, m), 4.9-5.1 (1H, m), 6.85-6.95 (2H, m), 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.3-7.5 (6H, m), 8.02 (1H, q, J=8.0Hz)

#### Example 16

Under nitrogen, a suspension of (S)-4-[4-(6-chloropyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (0.49 g), (R)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (0.49 g) and potassium carbonate (0.44 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4.9 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 96 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of ethanol (8 ml) and water (7 ml). To it was aqueous 4N sodium hydroxide (5.6 ml), and the mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After evaporation in vacuo and partition between ethyl acetate and water, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 25:1), followed by treatment with oxalic acid in ethanol and trituration with ethyl acetate to give (2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(6-chloropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol oxalate (2:1) (62 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.7-3.6 (7H, m), 4.8-4.9 (1H, m),  
6.98 (1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.11 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.2-7.5 (7H, m), 7.90 (1H, t, J=8.0Hz)

Example 17

To a solution of (5R)-5-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]oxazolidin-2-one (0.22 g) in ethanol (5.1 ml) was added aqueous 4N sodium hydroxide (1.5 ml), and the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. After partition between ethyl acetate and water, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 25:1), followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate and trituration with ethyl acetate to give (2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (0.15 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-3.0 (1H, m), 3.05-3.7 (6H, m), 5.0-5.2 (1H, m), 7.0-7.2 (4H, m), 7.25-7.55 (6H, m), 7.8-7.9 (1H, m), 8.1-8.2 (1H, m)

Example 18

To a solution of (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one (0.67 g) in ethanol (6.7 ml) was added aqueous 4N sodium hydroxide (4 ml), and the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. After evaporation in vacuo and partition between water and ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (9 ml), and to it were added triethylamine (0.48 ml) and a solution of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (0.63 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (3 ml). After stirred for 5 hours, the mixture was poured into aqueous 10% potassium hydrogen sulfate, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 50:1) to give [(2R)-2-(3-

chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.85 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.53 (9H, s), 2.3-4.5 (7H, m), 4.8-4.9 (1H, m), 6.83 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 6.9-7.5 (8H, m), 7.55-7.7 (1H, m), 8.01 (1H, s), 8.05-8.15 (1H, m)

#### Example 19

Under nitrogen, to a solution of [(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.82 g) in dichloromethane (8.2 ml) was added 3-chloroperbenzoic acid (1.0 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 day. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 25:1) to give [(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(1-oxypyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.64 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.53 (9H, s), 2.1-4.6 (7H, m), 4.8-5.2 (1H, m), 6.65-6.8 (1H, m), 6.95-7.4 (10H, m), 8.25-8.35 (1H, m)

#### Example 20

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 8.

(2R)-2-[(2S)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(1-oxypyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol oxalate (1:1)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.7 (7H, m), 4.9-5.1 (1H, m), 6.94 (2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.15-7.55 (9H, m), 8.30-8.40 (1H, m)

#### Example 21

To a solution of (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (0.37 g) and (5R)-5-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-((1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-ethyl)oxazolidin-2-one (62 mg) in ethanol (2.8 ml) was added aqueous 2N sodium hydroxide (5.6 ml), and the mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. After partition between ethyl acetate and water, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 10:1), followed by treatment with oxalic acid in ethanol and trituration with hexane to give (2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(6-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol oxalate (1:1) (0.38 g).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-2.95 (1H, m), 3.0-3.7 (6H, m), 4.38 (2H, s), 5.01 (1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 6.80 (1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.2-7.5 (7H, m), 7.84 (1H, t, J=7.6Hz)

#### Example 22

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 21 starting from (4S)-3-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-[4-(5-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]oxazolidin-2-one.

(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(5-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol oxalate (1:1)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-2.90 (1H, m), 3.0-3.55 (5H, m), 3.55-3.70 (1H, m), 4.48 (2H, s), 4.9-5.1 (1H, m), 6.98 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.07 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.31 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.3-7.5 (4H, m), 7.80 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 8.4Hz), 8.07 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz)



Example 23

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinonitrile hydrochloride (5.0 g), (2S)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane (2.45 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (5.5 ml) in ethanol (50 ml) was refluxed for 7 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 100:1) to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-nicotinonitrile (4.92 g).

IR (NaCl): 3380, 2240, 1590, 1427  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.60-3.14 (7H, m), 3.50-3.80 (3H, m), 3.95 (2H, d,  $J=4.9\text{Hz}$ ), 4.00-4.17 (1H, m), 6.80-7.32 (10H, m), 8.00 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0$ , 7.6Hz), 8.07 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0$ , 5.0Hz)

Example 24

2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinonitrile (73 mg) was treated with 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (3 ml) and triturated with diisopropyl ether to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-nicotinonitrile hydrochloride (70 mg).

NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.60-3.14 (7H, m), 3.50-3.80 (3H, m), 3.95 (2H, d,  $J=4.9\text{Hz}$ ), 4.00-4.17 (1H, m), 6.80-7.32 (10H, m), 8.00 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0$ , 7.6Hz), 8.07 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0$ , 5.Hz)

Example 25

Under nitrogen, a solution of 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-nicotinonitrile (3.0 g), di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (1.8 g) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 9 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo to give [(1S)-1-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-

hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (3.0 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.46 (9H, s), 2.40-3.95 (7H, m), 4.00-4.40 (3H, m), 6.80-7.40 (10H, m), 8.00 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 7.5Hz), 8.20 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 5.0Hz)

#### Example 26

Under nitrogen, to a solution of a [(1S)-1-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.50 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added diisopropylaluminum hydride (1M in hexane, 17.3 ml) at -78°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 20 minutes. After quenched with aqueous 1M Rochelle salt, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. Because of the occurrence of an unfavorable deprotection in most of the obtained products, the residue was treated with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (0.6 g) and triethylamine (0.39 ml) in N,N-dimethylformamide (6 ml). After stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, the mixture was poured into aqueous 10% potassium hydrogen sulfate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:2) to give [(1S)-2-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (0.80 g).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.46 (9H s), 2.70-3.90 (7H, m), 4.05-4.40 (3H, m), 6.80-7.40 (10H, m), 8.16-8.32 (2H, m), 10.54 (1H, s)

#### Example 27

Under nitrogen, a solution of [(1S)-1-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-

3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (150 mg) in dimethyl sulfoxide (7.2 ml) was added 30% hydrogen peroxide (0.72 ml) and aqueous 5N sodium hydroxide (0.72 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo to give [(1S)-1-[4-(3-carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (150 mg).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.42 (9H, s), 2.50-4.00 (7H, m), 4.05-4.40 (3H, m), 5.90 (1H, br s), 6.85-7.35 (10H, m), 7.73 (1H, br s), 8.18 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 4.8Hz), 8.61 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 7.6Hz)

#### Example 28

Under nitrogen, to a solution of [(1S)-1-[4-(3-formylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-1-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (273 mg) in methanol (5 ml) was added sodium borohydride (20 mg) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. To the residue was added water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 100:1) to give [(1S)-1-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (260 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 1.43 (9H, s), 2.60-3.05 (4H, m), 3.40-4.05 (6H, m), 4.60 (1H, d, J=5.5Hz), 5.0 (1H, br s), 5.2 (1H, br s), 5.33 (1H, t, J=5.5Hz), 6.86-7.01 (5H, m), 7.11-7.32 (5H, m), 7.87 (1H, dd, J=1.0, 7.3Hz), 7.94 (1H, dd, J=1.9, 4.9Hz)

Example 29

To a solution of [(1S)-1-[4-(3-carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2R)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (150 mg) in ethyl acetate (5 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (5 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give 2-[4-[(2S)-2-[(2R)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]nicotinamide hydrochloride (130 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.80-3.80 (7H, m), 3.90-4.10 (2H, m), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.91-7.00 (3H, m), 7.18-7.40 (7H, m), 7.78 (2H, br s), 8.14-8.18 (2H, m), 8.53 (1H, br s), 9.15 (1H, br s)

Example 30

To a solution of [(1S)-1-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl][(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (260 mg) in ethyl acetate (5 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (5 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (2S)-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (130 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.85-3.85 (7H, m), 4.00 (2H, d, J=4.6Hz), 4.20-4.35 (1H, m), 4.62 (2H, s), 6.90-7.20 (6H, m), 7.23-7.42 (4H, m), 7.90 (1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.97 (1H, d, J=4.7Hz), 8.51 (1H, br s), 9.10 (1H, br s)

Example 31

Under nitrogen, a solution of 2-[4-(2S)-(2-amino-3-

hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinamide dihydrochloride (200 mg), (2S)-1,2-epoxy-3-(3-fluorophenoxy)propane (93 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.29 ml) in ethanol (10 ml) was refluxed for 7 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo.

5 The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 100:1), followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane to give 2-(4-{3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(3-fluoro)phenoxypropylamino]propyl}-phenoxy)nicotinamide dihydrochloride (40 mg) as a colorless  
10 powder.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.80-2.95 (1H, m), 3.10-3.70 (6H, m),  
4.03 (2H, d, J=4.9Hz), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.70-6.90  
(3H, m), 7.10-7.40 (6H, m), 7.78 (1H, br s), 8.10-  
8.20 (2H, m), 8.52 (1H, br s), 9.08 (1H, br s)

15 MS (m/z): 456 (M+1)

### Example 32

The following compounds were synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Example 31.

20 (1) 2-(4-{3-Hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-chloro)-phenoxypropylamino]propyl}phenoxy)nicotinamide dihydrochloride as a colorless powder

IR (KBr): 3560-3300, 1695, 1668, 1652, 1419, 1241 cm<sup>-1</sup>

25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.80-3.00 (1H, m), 3.10-3.80 (6H, m),  
4.00 (2H, d, J=5.0Hz), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.90-7.40  
(9H, m), 7.78 (1H, br s), 8.10-8.20 (2H, m), 8.52  
(1H, br s), 9.08 (1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 472 (M+1)

30 (2) 2-(4-{3-Hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(2-fluoro)-phenoxypropylamino]propyl}phenoxy)nicotinamide dihydrochloride as a colorless powder

IR (KBr): 3760-3330, 1670, 1652, 1590, 1508, 1419 cm<sup>-1</sup>

35 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.90-3.05 (1H, m), 3.10-3.90 (7H, m),

4.05 (1H, d, J=4.9Hz), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.90-7.07 (3H, m), 7.10-7.40 (6H, m), 7.78 (1H, br s), 8.10-8.20 (2H, m), 8.53 (1H, br s), 9.10 (1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 472 (M+1)

5

- (3) (2S)-2-(4-{3-Hydroxy-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-fluoro)-phenoxypropylamino]propyl}phenoxy)nicotinamide dihydrochloride (40 mg) as a colorless powder

IR (KBr): 3360-3050, 1683, 1650, 1650, 1508, 1419  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

10 NMR (DMSO- $\text{d}_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.80-3.00 (1H, m), 3.10-3.80 (6H, m), 4.00 (2H, d, J=4.9Hz), 4.20-4.40 (1H, m), 6.90-7.10 (2H, m), 7.15-7.30 (5H, m), 7.35-7.40 (2H, m), 7.78 (1H, br s), 8.10-8.20 (2H, m), 8.50-8.55 (2H, m), 8.78 (1H, br s), 9.07 (1H, br s)

15 MS (m/z): 456 (M+1)

- (4) (2S)-3-[4-(3-Chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propan-1-ol (60 mg)

20 NMR (DMSO- $\text{d}_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.55-2.85 (5H, m), 3.2-3.5 (2H, m), 3.75-4.0 (3H, m), 6.85-6.95 (3H, m), 7.2-7.4 (6H, m), 7.65-7.8 (3H, m), 7.95-8.05 (1H, m)

- (5) (2S)-3-[4-(Benzothiazol-2-yloxy)phenyl]-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propan-1-ol (90 mg)

25 NMR (DMSO- $\text{d}_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.55-2.9 (5H, m), 3.15-3.45 (2H, m), 3.75-4.0 (3H, m), 6.85-7.0 (3H, m), 7.2-7.5 (8H, m), 7.65-7.7 (1H, m), 7.85-7.95 (1H, m)

- (6) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-([1,7]naphthyridin-8-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (57 mg)

30 NMR (DMSO- $\text{d}_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.5-2.9 (5H, m), 3.15-3.6 (2H, m), 3.8-4.05 (3H, m), 6.85-7.0 (3H, m), 7.12 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.2-7.35 (4H, m), 7.57 (1H, d, J=5.7Hz), 7.85 (1H, ABq, J=4.2, 8.3Hz), 8.00 (1H, d, J=5.6Hz), 8.44 (1H, ABq, J=1.7, 8.4Hz), 9.05 (1H,

35

ABq, J=1.7, 4.2Hz)

- (7) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(6-nitroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (80 mg).

5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.55-2.85 (5H, m), 3.2-3.5 (2H, m),  
3.7-4.0 (3H, m), 6.71 (1H, d, J=5.3Hz), 6.85-7.0  
(3H, m), 7.2-7.35 (4H, m), 7.40 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz),  
8.25 (1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 8.55 (1H, ABq, J=2.6,  
9.3Hz), 8.85 (1H, d, J=5.3Hz), 9.15 (1H, d,  
10 J=2.6Hz)

- (8) 2(S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]-3-[4-(isoquinolin-1-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (67.2 mg, 49%) as a yellow crystalline solid.

15 IR (KBr): 3408, 1628, 1597, 1570, 1496, 1375, 1246,  
1221 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.17, 2.70-2.89 (5H, m), 3.48 (1H, dd,  
J=4.2, 10.8Hz), 3.70 (1H, dd, J=3.5, 10.8Hz), 3.82-  
3.92 (3H, m), 6.84-6.94 (3H, m), 7.16-7.32 (7H, m),  
20 7.61-7.86 (3H, m), 7.91 (1H, d, J=5.9Hz), 8.43-8.48  
(1H, m)

MS (m/z): 445 (M+1)

- (9) 2(S)-3-[4-(6-chloro-2-methoxyacridin-9-yloxy)phenyl]-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]propan-1-ol (51.6 mg, 29%) as a yellow solid.

IR (KBr): 3413, 1631, 1502, 1471, 1417, 1232 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.98 (3H, br), 2.75-2.98 (5H, m),  
3.40-3.65 (2H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.97 (3H, m), 6.77  
30 (1H, d, J=8.5Hz), 6.86-6.98 (3H, m), 7.10 (1H, d,  
J=8.5Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.22-7.30 (2H, m),  
7.36 (1H, dd, J=1.9, 9.2Hz), 7.47 (1H, dd, J=2.7,  
9.5Hz), 7.96 (1H, d, J=9.2Hz), 8.12 (1H, d,  
J=9.5Hz), 8.22 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz)

35 MS (m/z): 559 (M+1)

(10) 2(S)-3-[4-(5-bromoisquinolin-1-yloxy)-phenyl]-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]propan-1-ol (26.0 mg, 24%) as a yellow solid.

IR (KBr): 3419, 1620, 1595, 1585, 1500, 1481, 1358,  
1244, 1217  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

MS (m/z): 523, 525 (M+1)

(11) (3S)-3-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]-2-methyl-4-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]butan-2-ol (26.7 mg, 43.1%) as a white solid.

IR (KBr): 3423, 1595, 1498, 1248, 1211  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.23 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.73 (3H, br), 2.44-3.11 (5H, m), 3.83-3.93 (3H, m), 6.53 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ), 6.87 (2H, d,  $J=7.8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.96 (1H, t-like,  $J=7.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.15 (2H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.23-7.31 (2H, m), 7.36 (2H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.55-7.62 (1H, m), 7.73-7.80 (1H, m), 8.10 (1H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.37 (1H, d,  $J=8.3\text{Hz}$ ), 8.61 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ )

MS (m/z): 473 (M+1)

(12) (3S)-4-[4-(3-carbamoylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-3-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]-2-(methyl)butan-2-ol (109 mg, 67%) as a white solid.

IR (KBr): 3469, 1670 ( $\text{C=O}$ ), 1587, 1419, 1242  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.24 (3H, s), 1.30 (3H, s), 1.73 (3H, br), 2.37-12.61 (4H, m), 3.04-3.11 (1H, m), 3.50 (1H, m), 3.73-3.76 (2H, m), 6.00 (1H, br), 6.73 (2H, d,  $J=7.8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.93 (1H, t-like,  $J=7.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.10 (2H, d,  $J=8.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.19-7.26 (2H, m), 7.35 (2H, d,  $J=8.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.76 (1H, br), 8.13 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0, 4.9\text{Hz}$ ), 8.63 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0, 7.6\text{Hz}$ )

MS (m/z): 466 (M+1)

(13) (2S)-1-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]ethylamino]-3-phenoxypropan-2-ol (46.5 mg, 47%) as a yellow



solid.

IR (KBr): 3408, 1593, 1579, 1510, 1311, 1244, 1123  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.48-2.77 (2H, m), 2.93-3.00 (1H, m),  
3.20 (2H, d,  $J=5.3\text{Hz}$ ), 3.31-3.35 (2H, m), 3.33 (3H,  
s, OMe), 4.25 (2H, d,  $J=5.1\text{Hz}$ ), 4.92-4.97 (1H, m),  
6.54 (1H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 6.80-6.99 (6H, m), 7.23-7.31  
(2H, m), 7.45-7.52 (1H, m), 7.64-7.72 (1H, m),  
8.01-8.08 (2H, m), 8.69 (1H, d,  $J=5.3\text{Hz}$ )

MS ( $m/z$ ): 459 ( $M+1$ )

### Example 33

Under nitrogen, a solution of 2-[4-(2S)-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinamide dihydrochloride (350 mg), (2S)-1,2-epoxy-3-(2-chlorophenoxy)propane (132 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.17 ml) in ethanol (10 ml) was refluxed for 7 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 100:1) to give 2-(4-{3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(2-chlorophenoxy)propylamino]-propyl}phenoxy)nicotinamide as a colorless powder.

IR (KBr): 3760-3330, 1747, 1698, 1652, 1540, 1511, 1421  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.60-3.30 (7H, m), 3.80-3.90 (1H, br s), 3.90-4.00 (2H, m), 4.50-4.60 (1H, m), 4.50-4.60 (1H, m), 5.05-5.10 (1H, br s), 6.80-7.40 (9H, m), 7.70-7.85 (2H, br s), 8.10-8.15 (2H, m)

MS ( $m/z$ ): 472 ( $M+1$ )

### Example 34

The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Example 33.

2-(4-{(2S)-2-[(2S)-3-(3-chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl}phenoxy)nicotinic acid ethyl ester (450 mg) as a colorless form

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.40 (3H, t,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 2.60-2.90 (5H, m),  
3.45 (1H, dd,  $J=4.5, 11\text{Hz}$ ), 3.70 (1H, dd,  $J=3.5,$   
11Hz), 3.80-3.90 (3H, m), 4.40 (2H, t,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ),  
6.70-7.27 (9H, m), 8.10-8.28 (2H, m)

5 MALDI-MS ( $m/z$ ): 501 ( $M+1$ )

#### Example 35

To a solution of 2-(4-((2S)-2-[(2S)-3-(3-chlorophenoxy)-  
2-hydroxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl}phenoxy)nicotinic acid  
10 ethyl ester (32.3 mg) in methanol (1.0 ml) was added with  
aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide (0.064 ml), and the mixture was  
stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours. The mixture was  
evaporated in vacuo and the residue was triturated with  
diisopropyl ether to give sodium 2-(4-((2S)-2-[(2S)-3-(3-  
15 chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl}-  
phenoxy)nicotinic acid (0.52 g) as a colorless powder.

IR (KBr): 3360-3380, 1690, 1619, 1380  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.60-3.00 (5H, m), 3.45-3.60 (2H, m),  
3.80-4.10 (3H, m), 6.80-6.92 (1H, m), 7.00-7.09  
20 (4H, m), 7.10-7.40 (4H, m), 7.90-8.05 (2H, m)

MS ( $m/z$ ): 473 ( $M+1$ )

#### Example 36

Under nitrogen, a solution of (2R)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-  
25 cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propanol dihydrochloride (4.9 g),  
(2S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (5.0 g) and N,N-  
diisopropylethylamine (4.5 ml) in a mixture of methanol (10  
ml) and 1,4-dioxane (10 ml) was refluxed for 28 hours. The  
mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by  
30 column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol  
= 20:1), followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in  
dioxane to give (2R)-3-[4-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-2-  
((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propanol hydrochloride  
(1.5 g).

35 IR (KBr): 3560-3330, 2240, 1648, 1592, 1492  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.90-3.00 (1H, m), 3.05-3.80 (6H, m),  
4.00 (1H, d,  $J=5.0\text{Hz}$ ), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 5.48 (1H,  
br s), 5.90 (1H, d,  $J=5.0\text{Hz}$ ), 6.90-7.05 (3H, m),  
7.10-7.50 (7H, m), 8.30-8.45 (2H, m), 8.70-8.80  
(1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 420 (M+1)

### Example 37

To a solution of (R,S)-{2-[3-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)-  
phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethyl}carbamic acid tert-butyl ester  
(500 mg) in dioxane (10 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in  
dioxane (10 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was  
stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was  
evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with  
ethyl acetate to give (R,S)-2-amino-3-[3-(3-cyanopyridin-2-  
yloxy)phenyl]propanol dihydrochloride (415 mg). Under  
nitrogen, a solution of (R,S)-2-amino-3-[3-(3-cyanopyridin-2-  
yloxy)phenyl]propanol dihydrochloride (415 mg), (2S)-3-  
phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (192 mg) and N,N-diisopropyl-  
ethylamine (0.43 ml) in ethanol (10 ml) was refluxed for 7  
hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was  
purified by column chromatography on silica gel  
(chloroform:methanol = 100:1), followed by treatment with 4N  
hydrogen chloride in dioxane to give (R,S)-3-[3-(3-  
cyanopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-2-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-  
amino)propanol hydrochloride (174.7 mg) as a colorless  
powder.

IR (KBr): 3360-3330, 2227, 1690, 1590, 1425, 1240  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.80-3.80 (7H, m), 4.00 (1H, d,  
 $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 5.44 (1H, br s), 6.90-  
7.00 (3H, m), 7.10-7.45 (7H, m), 8.30-8.46 (2H, m),  
8.70-8.80 (1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 420 (M+1)

### Example 38

Under nitrogen, a solution of (2S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propanol hydrochloride (3.1 g), (2S)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane (1.43 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (3.2 ml) in ethanol (30 ml) was  
5 refluxed for 4 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 25:1), followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate and trituration with ethyl acetate to give (2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-  
10 propanol (0.96 g).

MS (m/z): 440 (M+1)

#### Example 39

15 To a solution of (2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propanol (100 mg) in dioxane (3 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (3 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated  
20 in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give (2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propanol hydrochloride (80 mg).

25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.70-3.70 (7H, m), 4.00-4.10 (2H, m), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 5.50 (1H, br s), 5.80 (1H, br s), 6.90-7.00 (6H, m), 7.10-7.40 (8H, m), 8.50-8.70 (2H, m)

MS (m/z): 440 (M+1)

#### 30 Example 40

A mixture of ((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-nitropyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl)-(2S)-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (100 mg), 10% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet, 20 mg) and methanol (2.0 ml) was  
35 stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an

atmospheric pressure for 1 hour, and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. To a solution of the residue in dioxane (3 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (3 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give 3-[4-(3-aminopyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-(2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propanol dihydrochloride (85 mg) as a pale yellow powder.

10 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.80-2.90 (1H, m), 3.10-3.80 (6H, m), 3.90-4.00 (2H, m), 4.25-4.30 (1H, m), 5.10-5.20 (3H, br s), 6.90-7.10 (6H, m), 7.20-7.40 (5H, m), 7.60-7.70 (1H, m), 8.55-8.75 (1H, br s), 9.23-9.50 (1H, br s)  
15 MS (m/z): 410 (M+1)

#### Example 41

Under nitrogen, a solution of 2-[4-((2S)-2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy]nicotinamide dihydrochloride (400 mg), (2S)-1,2-epoxy-3-(4-benzyloxyphenoxy)propane (284 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.57 ml) in ethanol (10 ml) was refluxed for 7 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 100:1) to give 2-(4-{3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-benzyloxyphenoxy)propylamino]-propyl}phenoxy)nicotinamide (200 mg) as a colorless form.

MS (m/z): 544 (M+1)

#### Example 42

30 A mixture of 2-(4-{3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-benzyloxyphenoxy)propylamino]propyl}phenoxy)nicotinamide (150 mg), 10% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet, 50 mg) and methanol (10.0 ml) was stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an atmospheric pressure for 1 hour, and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The

35

residue was chromatographed (chloroform-methanol) over silica gel to afford 2-(4-(3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)propylamino]propyl)phenoxy)nicotinamide. To a solution of 2-(4-(3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)propylamino]propyl)phenoxy)nicotinamide in dioxane (20 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (10 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give 2-(4-(3-hydroxy-(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)propylamino]propyl)phenoxy)nicotinamide dihydrochloride (7.69 g) as a colorless powder.

IR (KBr): 3760-3330, 1747, 1698, 1650, 1540, 1513, 1456  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.70-2.95 (1H, m), 3.10-3.90 (8H, m), 4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.67-6.82 (4H, m), 7.10-7.40 (5H, m), 7.78 (1H, br s), 8.10-8.20 (2H, m), 8.50 (1H, br s), 9.10 (1H, br s)

MS (m/z): 454 (M+1)

20

#### Example 43

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (200 mg) in methanol (5 ml) were added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.25 ml) and (S)-N-(2-benzyloxy-5-oxiranylmethoxyphenyl)methanesulfonamide (199 mg) at room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 19 hours. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol: 28% ammonium hydroxide in water = 80:8:1 to 20:2:1) to give N-[2-benzyloxy-5-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]ethylamino)propoxy)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (22 mg).

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.6-2.9 (8H, m), 3.3-4.1 (5H, m), 4.79 (2H, s), 5.02 (2H, s), 6.5-6.75 (2H, m), 6.85-7.45

35

(11H, m), 7.75-7.90 (1H, m), 7.95-8.00 (1H, m)

#### Example 44

A mixture of N-[2-benzyloxy-5-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)propoxy)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (20 mg) and 10% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet, 10 mg) in methanol (3 ml) was stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an atmospheric pressure for 2 hours. After filtration, the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo, followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane and trituration with hexane to give N-[2-hydroxy-5-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)propoxy)-phenyl]methanesulfonamide dihydrochloride (6 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.3-4.0 (12H, m), 4.1-4.3 (1H, m), 4.62 (1H, s), 6.6-7.4 (8H, m), 7.8-8.0 (2H, m)

#### Example 45

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (300 mg) in methanol (15 ml) were added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.38 ml) and (S)-[5-(oxiranyl)-methoxypyridin-2-yl]carbamic acid benzyl ester (260 mg) at room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 20 hours. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was dissolved in a mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and ethyl acetate. After separation, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 5:1) to give [5-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-((2S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]ethylamino)propoxy)pyridin-2-yl]carbamic acid benzyl ester (56 mg).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.6-2.95 (5H, m), 3.4-3.9 (5H, m), 4.84 (2H, s), 5.21 (2H, s), 6.9-7.45 (10H, m), 7.57 (1H s), 7.7-7.8 (2H, m), 7.87 (1H, d, J=9.1Hz), 7.9-8.1 (1H, m)

5

Example 46

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 44.

- 10 (1) (2S)-2-[(2S)-3-(6-Aminopyridin-3-yloxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino]-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol tetrahydrochloride (26 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.75 (7H, m), 3.95-4.05 (2H, m),  
4.15-4.3 (1H, m), 4.61 (2H, s), 7.0-7.2 (4H, m),  
15 7.33 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.68 (1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.7-8.0 (3H, m)
- (2) N-(2-Hydroxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-phenoxyphenyl)ethylamino)ethyl)phenyl)-methanesulfonamide hydrochloride (70 mg)  
20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.7-4.1 (10H, m), 4.6-4.9 (1H, m), 6.9-7.5 (12H, m)
- (3) N-[5-((1R)-2-((1S)-2-[4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethylamino)-1-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]methanesulfonamide hydrochloride (130 mg).  
25 NMR (DMSO<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-4.1 (10H, m), 4.55-4.9 (1H, m), 6.9-7.5 (11H, m)
- (4) N-[2-Hydroxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(naphthalen-1-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)ethyl)-phenyl]methanesulfonamide hydrochloride (53 mg)  
30 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.7-4.1 (10H, m), 4.55-4.9 (1H, m), 6.9-7.7 (11H, m), 7.76 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.9-8.15  
35 (2H, m)



Example 47

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 45.

- 5 (1) 2-(4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-amino)propyl]phenoxy)nicotinic acid ethyl ester (90 mg)  
NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.40 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 2.65-2.95 (5H, m), 3.4-3.5 (1H, m), 3.65-3.75 (1H, m), 3.8-4.0 (3H, m), 4.42 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.8-7.35 (12H, m),  
10 8.15-8.3 (2H, m)
- (2) 4-(4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-amino)propyl]phenoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid amide (21 mg)  
15 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.9 (4H, m), 3.25-3.5 (3H, m), 3.7-4.0 (3H, m), 6.85-7.45 (11H, m), 8.51 (1H, d, J=5.6Hz)
- (3) 4-(4-[(2S)-2-[(2S)-3-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl-amino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid amide (97 mg)  
20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.55-2.8 (5H, m), 3.15-3.5 (2H, m), 3.75-4.0 (3H, m), 7.85-7.4 (10H, m), 8.50 (1H, d, J=5.6Hz)
- 25 (4) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-(4-phenoxyphenyl)propan-1-ol (80 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.8 (5H, m), 3.2-3.45 (2H, m), 3.75-3.95 (3H, m), 6.85-7.0 (7H, m), 7.1-7.45 (7H, m)  
30 m)
- (5) (2S)-3-[4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propan-1-ol hydrochloride (110 mg)  
35 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.85 (5H, m), 3.15-3.45 (2H, m), 3.75-3.95 (2H, m), 4.5-4.65 (1H, m), 6.85-7.0 (7H, m)

m), 7.15-7.45 (6H, m)

(6) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(quinolin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (60 mg)  
5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.9 (5H, m), 3.2-3.5 (2H, m), 3.8-4.0 (3H, m), 6.85-7.0 (3H, m), 7.1-7.35 (7H, m), 7.45-7.55 (1H, m), 7.6-7.65 (2H, m), 7.94 (1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 8.39 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz)

10 (7) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-(4-phenylsulfanylphenyl)propan-1-ol (110 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.8 (5H, m), 3.15-3.4 (2H, m), 3.75-3.95 (3H, m), 6.85-7.0 (3H, m), 7.2-7.4 (11H, m)

15

#### Example 48

To a solution of 2-{4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy}nicotinic acid ethyl ester (40 mg) in ethanol (3 ml) was added aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide (86 μl) at 5°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. After evaporation in vacuo, the residue was triturated with hexane and dried in vacuo to give sodium 2-{4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy}nicotinate (32 mg).

25 NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O, δ): 2.6-3.1 (5H, m), 3.5-3.75 (2H, m), 3.9-4.2 (3H, m), 6.9-7.5 (10H, m), 7.9-8.1 (2H, m)

#### Example 49

Under nitrogen, to a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(pyrimidin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (230 mg) in ethanol (5 ml) were added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.62 ml) and (S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (110 mg) at room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was dissolved in  
35 a mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and

ethyl acetate. After separation, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 10:1 to 5:1), followed by treatment with 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane, trituration with hexane and dryness in vacuo to give (2S)-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(pyrimidin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (65 mg).

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.85-3.0 (1H, m), 3.1-3.75 (6H, m), 3.9-4.05 (2H, m), 4.2-4.35 (1H, m), 6.9-7.05 (3H, m), 7.1-7.45 (7H, m), 8.64 (2H, d, J=4.8Hz)

#### Example 50

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 49.

(1) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(pyrazin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (36 mg)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.0 (1H, m), 3.05-3.7 (4H, m), 3.95-4.05 (2H, m), 4.150-4.35 (1H, m), 6.9-7.0 (3H, m), 7.19 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.25-7.45 (4H, m), 8.19-8.21 (1H, m), 8.38 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 8.53-8.54 (1H, m)

(2) 2-{4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy}isonicotinamide dihydrochloride (30 mg)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.8-3.8 (7H, m), 3.95-4.1 (2H, m), 4.15-4.3 (1H, m), 6.9-7.05 (3H, m), 7.13 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.25-7.4 (5H, m), 7.5-7.55 (1H, m), 8.26 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

(3) 6-{4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy}nicotinamide dihydrochloride

(17 mg)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.9-3.9 (7H, m), 4.0-4.35 (3H, m),  
6.9-7.25 (6H, m), 7.25-7.5 (4H, m), 8.2-8.35 (1H,  
m), 8.55-8.65 (1H, m)

5

- (4) 6-(4-((2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy-propylamino)propyl)phenoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid amide hydrochloride (7 mg)

NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD,  $\delta$ ): 2.95-4.2 (9H, m), 4.25-4.4 (1H, m),  
6.9-8.2 (12H, m)

10

- (5) 2-(4-((2S)-2-((2S)-3-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy)isonicotinamide dihydrochloride (100 mg)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.8-3.75 (7H, m), 4.0-4.1 (2H, m),  
4.15-4.3 (1H, m), 6.95-7.2 (5H, m), 7.3-7.4 (4H,  
m), 7.5-7.55 (1H, m), 8.26 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ )

15

- (6) 6-(4-((2S)-2-((2S)-3-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy)nicotinamide dihydrochloride (30 mg)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.8-3.8 (7H, m), 4.0-4.1 (2H, m),  
4.15-4.3 (1H, m), 6.9-7.2 (7H, m), 7.3-7.45 (3H,  
m), 8.25-8.35 (1H, m), 8.16 (1H, d,  $J=2.4\text{Hz}$ )

20

- (7) 6-(4-((2S)-2-((2S)-3-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid amide hydrochloride (35 mg)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.8-3.75 (7H, m), 4.0-4.1 (2H, m),  
4.15-4.35 (1H, m), 6.9-7.5 (10H, m), 7.77 (1H, d,  
 $J=7.3\text{Hz}$ ), 8.02 (1H, d,  $J=7.7\text{Hz}$ )

25

- (8) 2-(4-((2S)-2-((2S)-3-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl-amino)-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy)-N-methylnicotinamide hydrochloride (70 mg)

30

35

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-3.75 (10H, m), 4.0-4.1 (2H, m),  
4.15-4.3 (1H, m), 6.9-7.4 (9H, m), 8.1-8.2 (2H, m)

5 (9) (2S)-2-((2S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(naphthalen-1-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride  
(140 mg)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.75-3.75 (7H, m), 3.9-4.05 (2H, m),  
4.15-4.35 (1H, m), 6.85-7.1 (6H, m), 7.25-7.65 (7H,  
m), 7.74 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.95-8.15 (2H, m)

10

Example 51

Under nitrogen, a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-(4-phenoxyphenyl)propan-1-ol hydrochloride (300 mg), (R)-N-(2-benzyloxy-5-[2-iodo-1-(triethylsilyloxy)ethyl]phenyl)-methanesulfonamide (600 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.75 ml) in 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (5 ml) was  
15 stirred at 120°C for 60 hours. The resulting mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  
20 magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. To a mixture of the residue in 1,4-dioxane (4 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane (1 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. After evaporation in  
25 vacuo, the residue was dissolved in a mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and ethyl acetate, followed by separation. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on  
30 silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 20:1 to 10:1) to give N-(2-benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-phenoxyphenyl)ethylamino)ethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide (170 mg).

35 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.6-3.1 (8H, m), 3.35-3.5 (1H, m), 3.55-3.7 (1H, m), 4.55-4.7 (1H, m), 5.09 (2H, s), 6.9-

7.2 (9H, m), 7.25-7.5 (8H, m)

### Example 52

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 51.

- (1) N-[2-Benzyloxy-5-((1R)-2-((1S)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenyl]-1-hydroxymethylethylamino)-1-hydroxyethyl)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (160 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.45-2.8 (5H, m), 2.88 (3H, s), 3.15-3.45 (2H, m), 4.45-4.55 (1H, m), 5.14 (2H, s), 6.85-7.6 (16H, m)
- (2) N-[2-Benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(naphthalen-1-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)-ethyl)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (99 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.8 (5H, m), 2.89 (3H, s), 3.2-3.5 (2H, m), 4.5-4.6 (1H, m), 5.13 (2H, s), 6.9-7.85 (17H, m), 7.95-8.15 (2H, m)
- (3) N-[2-Benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(quinolin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)ethyl)-phenyl]methanesulfonamide (28 mg)  
NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.95 (8H, m), 3.15-3.55 (2H, m), 4.45-4.6 (1H, m), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.0-7.75 (14H, m), 7.85-8.0 (2H, m), 8.3-8.45 (2H, m)
- (4) N-[2-Benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)ethyl)-phenyl]methanesulfonamide (23 mg)  
NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.7-3.05 (8H, m), 3.4-3.5 (1H, m), 3.65-3.75 (1H, m), 4.55-4.7 (1H, m), 5.09 (2H, s), 6.95-7.7 (16H, m), 8.14 (1H, d, J=9.5Hz), 8.78 (1H, d, J=2.8Hz)

(5) N-(2-Benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxy-methyl-2-(4-phenylsulfanylphenyl)ethylamino)ethyl)-phenyl)methanesulfonamide (96 mg)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.65-3.05 (8H, m), 3.3-3.5 (1H, m),  
5 3.55-3.7 (1H, m), 4.55-4.7 (1H, m), 5.10 (2H, s),  
6.97 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.1-7.5 (16H, m)

#### Example 53

A mixture of N-[2-benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(quinolin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)-ethyl)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (25 mg) and 10% palladium on  
10 activated carbon (50% wet, 10 mg) in methanol (3 ml) was stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an atmospheric pressure for 3.5 hours. After filtration, the  
15 filtrate was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, chloroform:methanol = 5:1) to give N-[2-hydroxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(quinolin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]ethylamino)ethyl)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (7 mg).

20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.5-2.95 (5H, m), 2.93 (3H, s), 3.15-3.6 (2H, m), 4.45-4.6 (1H, m), 6.85 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 6.95-7.35 (7H, m), 7.45-7.55 (1H, m), 7.6-7.75 (2H, m), 7.94 (1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 8.39 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz)

25

#### Example 54

Under nitrogen, to a stirred solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (200 mg) in ethanol (5 ml) was added sodium methoxide (28% in  
30 methanol, 0.21 ml) at 5°C. After 15 minutes, a solution of (S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (82 mg) in ethanol (1 ml) was added and the mixture was refluxed for 7.5 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel  
35 (chloroform:methanol = 20:1 to 10:1) to give (2S)-2-((2S)-2-

hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-3-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)phenyl]-propan-1-ol (110 mg).

5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.55-2.85 (5H, m), 3.2-3.5 (2H, m), 3.75-4.0 (3H, m), 6.85-6.95 (3H, m), 7.05 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.2-7.35 (4H, m), 7.5-7.75 (3H, m), 7.85-7.9 (1H, m), 8.02 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 8.79 (1H, d, J=2.8Hz)

#### Example 55

10 A mixture of N-[2-benzyloxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)-ethyl)phenyl]methanesulfonamide (20 mg) and 10% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet, 10 mg) in methanol (3 ml) was stirred at room temperature in the presence of hydrogen at an atmospheric pressure for 2 hours. After filtration, the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo and dried in vacuo to give N-[2-hydroxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(quinolin-3-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)ethyl)phenyl]methane-sulfonamide (11 mg).

20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.6-3.85 (10H, m), 4.85-4.9 (1H, m), 6.85-7.3 (6H, m), 7.36 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.55-7.75 (2H, m), 7.80 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.91 (1H, d, J=7.1Hz), 8.04 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.78 (1H, d, J=2.8Hz)

25

#### Example 56

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 50.

30 4-(4-((2S)-2-[Benzyl-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)-amino]-3-hydroxypropyl)phenoxy)quinoline-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (39 mg)

35 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.46 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 2.6-3.3 (5H, m), 3.55-4.0 (7H, m), 4.48 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.59 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz), 6.84 (2H, d, J=7.8Hz), 6.96 (1H, t,



J=7.4Hz), 7.11 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.2-7.4 (9H, m),  
8.18 (1H, ABq, J=1.6, 8.7Hz), 8.42 (1H, d,  
J=8.7Hz), 8.72 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz), 8.82 (1H, d,  
J=1.4Hz)

5

Example 57

Under nitrogen, a solution of (2S)-2-{benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino}-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (210 mg) and (R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)oxirane (170 mg) in ethanol (5 ml) was refluxed for 15 hours. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:ethyl acetate = 20:1 to 5:1) to give (2S)-2-{benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-amino}-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (190 mg).

15

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.55-3.0 (4H, m), 3.1-3.3 (1H, m), 3.55-3.95 (4H, m), 4.35-4.5 (1H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 6.85-7.5 (18H, m), 7.65-7.75 (2H, m), 8.15-8.2 (1H, m)

20

Example 58

To a solution of (2S)-2-{benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino}-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (170 mg) in a mixture of ethanol (3 ml) and water (1 ml) were added powdered iron (48 mg) and ammonium chloride (8 mg) at room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 80 minutes. Insoluble materials were filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved into a mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and ethyl acetate. After separation, the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, evaporated in vacuo and dried in vacuo to give (2S)-2-{[(2R)-2-(3-amino-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]benzylamino}-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (160 mg).

35

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.5-2.65 (1H, m), 2.7-3.0 (3H, m),

3.05-3.25 (1H, m), 3.5-4.0 (4H, m), 4.4-4.5 (1H, m), 5.06 (2H, s), 6.5-7.5 (19H, m), 7.6-7.7 (1H, m), 8.2-8.25 (1H, m)

5     Example 59

Under nitrogen, a solution of (2S)-2-([(2R)-2-(3-amino-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]benzylamino)-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (76 mg), methanesulfonyl chloride (11 µl) and pyridine (16 µl) in dichloromethane (3 ml) was stirred at 5°C for 140 minutes. The resulting mixture was poured into water and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform:methanol = 20:1) to give N-{5-[(1R)-2-(benzyl-[(1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-ethyl]amino)-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-benzyloxyphenyl}-methanesulfonamide (68 mg).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.5-3.15 (8H, m), 3.4-3.5 (2H, m), 3.7-3.95 (2H, m), 4.52 (1H, d, J=6.6Hz), 5.09 (2H, s), 6.7-7.5 (19H, m), 7.6-7.7 (1H, m), 8.15-8.2 (1H, m)

Example 60

25     The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 55.

N-[2-Hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]ethylamino)ethyl]phenyl]-methanesulfonamide (27 mg)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.7-3.7 (10H, m), 4.85-4.95 (1H, m), 6.9-7.4 (9H, m), 7.8-7.9 (1H, m), 8.1-8.2 (1H, m)

Example 61

35     The following compounds were obtained according to a

similar manner to that of Example 53.

- (1) 4-{4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-amino)propyl]phenoxy}quinoline-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (26 mg)

5 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 1.40 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 2.55-2.9 (5H, m), 3.1-3.5 (2H, m), 3.7-4.0 (3H, m), 4.42 (2H, q, J=7.0Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, J=5.1Hz), 6.9-7.0 (3H, m), 7.15-7.45 (6H, m), 8.13 (1H, ABq, J=1.5, 8.7Hz), 8.44 (1H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.60 (1H, m), 8.76 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

- (2) 4-{4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-amino)propyl]phenoxy}quinoline-7-carboxylic acid amide (15 mg)

15 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.55-2.85 (5H, m), 3.15-3.5 (2H, m), 3.75-4.0 (3H, m), 6.61 (1H, d, J=5.1Hz), 6.9-7.0 (3H, m), 7.15-7.4 (5H, m), 8.09 (1H, ABq, J=1.6, 8.7Hz), 8.25-8.4 (2H, m), 8.57 (1H, d, J=1.4Hz), 8.72 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

#### Example 62

To a solution of 4-{4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy}quinoline-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (21 mg) in ethanol (3 ml) was added 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (41 μM) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with hexane and dried in vacuo to give sodium 4-{4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)-propyl]phenoxy}quinoline-7-carboxylate (14 mg).

30 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.55-2.9 (5H, m), 3.1-3.5 (2H, m), 3.7-4.0 (3H, m), 6.5-6.55 (1H, m), 6.85-6.95 (3H, m), 7.1-7.5 (6H, m), 8.1-8.8 (4H, m)

Example 63

Under nitrogen, to a solution of 4-((2S)-2-[benzyl-  
((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)amino]-3-hydroxypropyl)-  
phenol (150 mg) in dimethyl sulfoxide (5 ml) was added  
5 potassium tert-butoxide (41 mg) at room temperature, and the  
mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes.  
To this one was added 4-chloroquinoline-7-carboxylic acid  
amide (76 mg), and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 3.5  
hours. The resulting mixture was poured into water and the  
10 aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The  
organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  
magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was  
purified by column chromatography on silica gel  
(chloroform:methanol = 100:3 to 20:1) to give 4-(4-((2S)-2-  
15 [benzyl-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)amino]-3-hydroxy-  
propyl)phenoxy)quinoline-7-carboxylic acid amide (44 mg).

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 2.6-3.35 (5H, m), 3.5-4.1 (7H, m), 6.60  
(1H, d, J=5.2Hz), 6.8-6.9 (2H, m); 6.96 (1H, d,  
J=7.3Hz), 7.10 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.2-7.4 (9H, m),  
20 8.09 (1H, ABq, J=1.6, 8.9Hz), 8.45-8.55 (2H, m),  
8.71 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

Example 64

Under nitrogen, to a solution of N-(2-benzyloxy-5-((1R)-  
25 1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-phenylsulfanylphenyl)-  
ethylamino)ethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide (90 mg) in  
dichloromethane (5 ml) was added dropwise boron tribromide  
(1M in dichloromethane, 1.2 ml) at 5°C, and the mixture was  
stirred at the same temperature for 20 minutes. The reaction  
30 mixture was poured into ice-cold water, and the aqueous  
mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer  
was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated in  
vacuo. To the residue was added 4N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-  
dioxane in order to decompose the boron complexes, followed  
35 by evaporation in vacuo. The residue was dissolved into a

mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate and dichloromethane. After separation, the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, chloroform:methanol = 5:1) to give N-(2-hydroxy-5-((1R)-1-hydroxy-2-((1S)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-(4-phenylsulfanylphenyl)ethylamino)ethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide (4 mg).

NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD,  $\delta$ ): 1.9-2.1 (2H, m), 2.65-3.1 (6H, m),  
3.3-3.7 (2H, m), 4.55-4.75 (1H, m), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.05-7.4 (11H, m)

#### Example 65

To a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)-phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (916 mg, 2.49 mmol) in ethanol (18 ml) was successively added (S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (374 mg, 2.49 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (2.17 ml, 12.5 mmol) at room temperature and the whole was refluxed for 11 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 ml). The solution was washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a crude oil (995 mg). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 9/1) to give (2S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (306 mg, 28%) as a white solid.

IR (KBr): 3421 (br, OH, NH), 1500, 1250, 1213 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 2.02 (3H, br), 2.80-3.06 (5H, m), 3.47 (1H, dd, J=5.1, 11.0Hz), 3.71 (1H, dd, J=3.7, 11.0Hz), 4.01 (3H, m), 6.54 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz), 6.89-7.00 (3H, m), 7.13 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.26-7.33 (4H, m), 7.55-7.81 (2H, m), 8.10 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.36 (1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 8.65 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz)

MS: 445 (M+1)

Example 66

A solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (313 mg, 1.10 mmol) and (S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (198 mg, 1.32 mmol) in ethanol (6.0 ml) was refluxed for 4 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 ml). The solution was washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give an orange oil. The oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95/5) to give a pale yellow oil (134 mg). Further purification was performed by a recycling preparative HPLC equipped with a GPC column (eluent: chloroform) to give 2(S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-amino]-3-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (67.5 mg, 14%) as a pale yellow oil.

MS: 434 (M+1)

Example 67

To a solution of 2(S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl-amino]-3-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (63.6 mg, 0.147 mmol) in dioxane (1 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (1 ml) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was dissolved in water (10 ml). The aqueous solution was lyophilized to give 2(S)-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino]-3-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (50.4 mg, 68%) as a pale yellow solid.

MS: 434 (M-CH<sub>1</sub>-Cl<sup>+</sup>)

Example 68

To a solution of N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[(1R)-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)benzyl]ethyl-amino]-1-(triethylsilyloxy)ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide

(137 mg, 0.191 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1.4 ml) was added a solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1.0M solution, 0.2 ml, 0.2 mmol) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 ml) and washed with water (10 ml x 1), brine (10 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a yellow paste (119 mg). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 98/2 to 95/5) to give N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)benzyl]ethylamino]ethyl]-phenyl]methanesulfonamide (74.0 mg, 64%) as a pale yellow paste. The product was used immediately in the next step.

15    Example 69

A mixture of N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)benzyl]-ethylamino]ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (74.0 mg, 0.124 mmol), palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 50 mg) and methanol (4.0 ml) was hydrogenated (1 atm) for 90 minutes. The catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give N-[2-hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-yloxy)benzyl]-ethylamino]ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (50.8 mg, 81%) as a white solid.

IR (KBr) 3423, 1502, 1153  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

MS: 513 (M+1)

30    Example 70

To a solution of (S)-2-[4-(2-amino-3-hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]-N,N-dimethylnicotinamide hydrochloride (439 mg, 1.13 mmol) in ethanol (8.0 ml) were successively added diisopropylethylamine (492  $\mu\text{l}$ , 2.82 mmol) and (S)-2-(3-chlorophenoxymethyl)oxirane (250 mg, 1.35 mmol) at room

temperature. The solution was refluxed for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 ml). The solution was washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a yellow oil (460 mg). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 14 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95/5 to 9/1) to give 2-[4-[2-[(2S)-3-(3-chlorophenoxy)-2-(hydroxy)-propylamino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenoxy]-N,N-dimethylnicotinamide (160 mg, 26%) as a white foam.

IR (KBr): 3425, 1626, 1593, 1419  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.06 (3H, br), 2.64-2.86 (5H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 3.15 (3H, s), 3.46 (1H, dd,  $J=4.3$ , 10.7Hz), 3.68 (1H, dd,  $J=3.5$ , 10.7Hz), 3.72-3.88 (3H, m), 6.74 (1H, dd,  $J=2.3$ , 8.3Hz), 6.85-7.26 (8H, m), 7.75 (1H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 7.4Hz, ArH), 8.12 (1H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 5.0Hz)

MS: 500 (M+1)

#### 20 Example 71

To a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)-phenyl]propan-1-ol dihydrochloride (441 mg, 1.20 mmol) in 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (4.5 ml) were successively added (R)-N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[2-iodo-1-(triethylsilyloxy)-ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (809 mg, 1.44 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (836  $\mu\text{l}$ , 4.80 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 28 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml) and washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a yellow oil (736 mg). The oil was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (7.0 ml), and a solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1.0M, 1.44 ml) was added dropwise to this solution at room temperature. After stirring for 1 hour, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml), washed with



water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate) and evaporated to give a yellow oil (636 mg). The crude oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 97/3 to 95/5 then 9/1) to give  
5 N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]ethylamino]ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (24.3 mg, 3.3%) as a pale yellow paste. The product was immediately used in the next step.

10 Example 72

A mixture of N-[2-benzyloxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]ethylamino]ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (24.3 mg, 0.0396 mmol), palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 20 mg) and methanol (2.0  
15 ml) was hydrogenated (1 atm) at room temperature for 2 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give N-[2-hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]ethylamino]ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (20.0 mg, 97%) as a colorless paste.  
20

IR (KBr): 3423, 1618, 1591, 1504, 1306, 1151  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

MS: 524 (M+1)

Example 73

25 To a suspension of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (480 mg, 1.19 mmol) in ethanol (10 ml) were successively added diisopropylamine (0.518 ml, 2.97 mmol) and (S)-3-phenoxy-1,2-epoxypropane (197 mg, 1.31 mmol) at room temperature and the solution was  
30 refluxed for 2.5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was suspended in ethyl acetate (50 ml). The mixture was washed with water (50 ml x 1), brine (50 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a yellow oil (480 mg). The  
35 crude oil was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel

(eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95/5) to give 2(S)-3-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)-propylamino]propan-1-ol (176 mg, 31%) as a white solid.

IR (KBr): 3381, 1612, 1587, 1570, 1495, 1246, 1211  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

5 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.02 (3H, br s), 2.78-3.02 (5H, m), 3.47 (1H, dd,  $J=5.0$ , 10.8Hz), 3.71 (1H, dd,  $J=3.3$ , 10.8Hz), 4.01-4.05 (3H, m), 6.52 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ), 6.89-7.00 (3H, m), 7.25-7.33 (4H, m), 7.53 (1H, dd,  $J=2.0$ , 8.9Hz), 8.09 (1H, d,  $J=2.0\text{Hz}$ ), 8.30 (1H, d,  $J=8.9\text{Hz}$ ), 8.64 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ )

10 MS ( $m/z$ ): 479 ( $M+1$ )

#### Example 74

To a suspension of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol hydrochloride (400 mg, 1.10 mmol) in ethanol (10 ml) was added successively diisopropylethylamine (0.433 ml, 2.49 mmol) and (R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)oxirane (154 mg, 0.996 mmol) and the mixture was refluxed for 9 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was suspended in ethyl acetate (20 ml). The suspension was washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give a yellow oil (658 mg). The crude oil was purified by a recycling preparative HPLC equipped with a GPC column (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 99.5/0.5) to give (2S)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(hydroxy)ethylamino]-3-[4-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (50.6 mg, 10%) as a white foam.

IR (KBr): 3421, 2929, 1614, 1570, 1421, 1209  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

30 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.78 (3H, br), 2.45 (1H, dd,  $J=10.7$ , 12.9Hz), 2.83 (1H, dd,  $J=3.0$ , 12.9Hz), 2.88-2.95 (2H, m), 3.23 (1H, m), 3.71-3.92 (2H, m), 4.17-4.27 (1H, m), 6.56 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ), 7.14-7.38 (8H, m), 7.51 (1H, dd,  $J=2.1\text{Hz}$ ), 8.06 (1H, d,  $J=2.1\text{Hz}$ ), 8.30 (1H, d,  $J=8.9\text{Hz}$ ), 8.47 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ )

MS (m/z): 483, 485 (M+1)

#### Example 75

Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 35.3 mg, 0.535 mmol) was added to dimethyl sulfoxide (5.0 ml) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. To the mixture was added 4-[(2S)-2-[benzyl[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenol (200 mg, 0.486 mmol) and stirred for 30 minutes. Further, a solution of 4-chloroquinoline (103 mg, 0.203 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (0.5 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml) and washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), then evaporated to give a yellow solid (292 mg). The crude solid was purified by a recycling preparative HPLC equipped with a GPC column (eluent: chloroform/triethylamine = 99.5/0.5) to give (2S)-2-[benzyl-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (155 mg, 59%) as a white solid.

MS (m/z): 539 (M+1)

#### Example 76

To a solution of (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (148 mg, 0.275 mmol) in a mixed solvent of methanol (3.0 ml) and chlorobenzene (3.0 ml) was added palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 70 mg) and the mixture was hydrogenated (1 atm) for 90 minutes. The catalyst was filtered off using Celite and washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give 2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethylamino]-3-[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (134 mg, 109%) as a pale yellow solid.

MS (m/z): 449 (M+1)

Example 77

Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 53.4 mg, 0.809 mmol) was added to dimethyl sulfoxide (6.0 ml) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 80 minutes. To the mixture was added 4-[(2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenol (300 mg, 0.736 mmol) and stirred for 30 minutes. Further, 4-chloro-7-methoxyquinoline (171 mg, 0.883 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 3.5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of water (30 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (30 ml x 1). The organic layer was separated and washed with water (30 ml x 2), brine (30 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), then evaporated to give a brown paste (437 mg). The crude paste was chromatographed on a 50 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1 to 1/2) to give (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-[4-(7-methoxyquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (195 mg, 47%) as a white foam.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.82 (2H, br), 2.62 (1H, dd, J=8.5, 13.6Hz), 2.79-3.21 (4H, m), 3.53-4.00 (8H, m), 6.41 (1H, d, J=5.3Hz), 6.82-7.42 (16H, m), 8.24 (1H, d, J=9.2Hz), 8.57 (1H, d, J=5.3Hz)

MS (m/z): 565 (M+1)

Example 78

To a solution of (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-[4-(7-methoxyquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (184 mg, 0.326 mmol) in methanol (4.0 ml) was added palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 184 mg) and the mixture was hydrogenated (1 atm) for 2.5 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated to give (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-(phenoxy)propylamino]-3-[4-(7-methoxyquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (135 mg, 87%) as a white

solid.

IR (KBr): 3421, 1623, 1583, 1500, 1429, 1311, 1228  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.78 (3H, br), 2.89-3.18 (5H, m), 3.57  
(1H, dd,  $J=5.6, 11.4\text{Hz}$ ), 3.78 (1H, dd,  $J=3.4,$   
11.4Hz), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.01 (2H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ), 4.56  
(1H, m), 6.41 (1H, d,  $J=5.3\text{Hz}$ ), 6.91-6.99 (3H, m),  
7.10 (2H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.23-7.32 (5H, m), 7.41 (1H,  
d,  $J=2.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.21 (1H, d,  $J=9.2\text{Hz}$ ), 8.56 (1H, d,  
 $J=5.3\text{Hz}$ )

MS ( $m/z$ ): 475 ( $M+1$ )

#### Example 79

Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 53.4 mg, 0.809 mmol) was added to dimethyl sulfoxide (6.0 ml) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. To the mixture was added 4-[(2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenol (300 mg, 0.736 mmol) and stirred for 40 minutes. Further, 4-chloro-6-fluoroquinoline (160 mg, 0.881 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched by the addition of water (20 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml x 1). The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), then evaporated to give a pale brown paste (424 mg). The crude paste was chromatographed on a 20 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1 to 1/1) to give (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (195 mg, 48%) as a white foam.

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.62 (2H, br), 2.58-3.22 (5H, m),  
3.54-4.00 (5H, m), 6.54 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ), 6.82-7.30  
(14H, m), 7.47-7.57 (1H, m), 7.96 (1H, dd,  $J=2.9,$   
9.4Hz), 8.09 (1H, dd,  $J=5.3, 9.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.62 (1H, d,  
 $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ )

MS (m/z): 553 (M+1)

#### Example 80

To a solution of (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-  
5 phenoxypropyl]amino]-3-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]-  
propan-1-ol (182 mg, 0.329 mmol) in methanol (4.0 ml) was  
added palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 182 mg)  
and the mixture was hydrogenated (1 atm) for 6 hours. The  
catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed  
10 with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated to give 2(S)-3-  
[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]-2-[(2S)-2-hydroxy-3-  
(phenoxy)propylamino]propan-1-ol (145 mg, 95%) as a white  
solid.

IR (KBr): 3381, 1599, 1502, 1466, 1296, 1215  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

15 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.91-3.26 (8H, m), 3.63 (1H, dd,  $J=5.6$ ,  
11.6Hz), 3.73 (1H, dd,  $J=3.0$ , 11.6Hz), 4.03 (1H, d,  
 $J=4.9\text{Hz}$ ), 4.35 (1H, m), 6.53 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ ),  
6.86-6.99 (3H, m), 7.09 (2H, d,  $J=8.3\text{Hz}$ ), 7.22-7.31  
(2H, m), 7.33 (2H, d,  $J=8.3\text{Hz}$ ), 7.51 (1H, dt,  
20  $J=2.8$ , 8.7Hz), 7.92 (1H, dd,  $J=2.9$ , 9.3Hz), 8.09  
(1H, dd,  $J=5.3$ , 9.3Hz), 8.59 (1H, d,  $J=5.2\text{Hz}$ )

MS (m/z): 463 (M+1)

#### Example 81

25 Potassium hydroxide powder (85% purity, 55.0 mg, 0.833  
mmol) was added to dimethyl sulfoxide (8.0 ml) at room  
temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same  
temperature for 1 hour. To the mixture was added 4-[(2S)-2-  
[benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-  
30 amino]-3-hydroxypropyl]phenol (400 mg, 0.757 mmol) and  
stirred for 40 minutes. Further, 4-chloro-6-fluoroquinoline  
(179 mg, 0.986 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at  
100°C for 96 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the  
mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml) and washed  
35 with water (20 ml x 3), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium

sulfate), then evaporated to give a brown foam (468 mg). The crude product was chromatographed on a 25 g of silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1, then chloroform/methanol = 9/1) to give (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-3-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (90.7 mg, 18%) as an orange foam. The product was immediately used in the next step.

#### Example 82

To a solution of (2S)-2-[benzyl[(2R)-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-3-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (90.7 mg, 0.135 mmol) in a mixed solvent of ethanol (6.0 ml) and water (2.0 ml) were successively added iron powder (22.6 mg, 0.405 mmol) and ammonium chloride (3.6 mg, 0.067 mmol). The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour, with vigorous stirring. After cooling to room temperature, the metal was removed by filtration using Celite, and washed with ethanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give a pale brown solid. To the solid were added aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (20 ml) and ethyl acetate (20 ml), and the whole was stirred vigorously. The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 ml x 2), brine (20 ml x 1), dried (magnesium sulfate), and evaporated to give (2S)-2-[[[(2R)-2-(3-amino-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]benzylamino]-3-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (89.1 mg, 103%) as a yellow foam. The product was immediately used in the next step.

#### Example 83

To a solution of (2S)-2-[[[(2R)-2-(3-amino-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]benzylamino]-3-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl]propan-1-ol (89.1 mg, 0.138 mmol) in dichloromethane (2.0 ml) was added pyridine (33.4  $\mu$ l, 0.412 mmol) and the solution was cooled to 0°C. To the solution

was added methanesulfonyl chloride (25.6  $\mu$ l, 0.330 mmol) at 0°C and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 ml) and washed with water (10 ml x 2), brine (10 ml x 1), dried over magnesium sulfate. Evaporation of the solvent gave an orange foam (97.6 mg). The crude product was chromatographed on a 25 g of silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 98/2) to give N-[5-[(1R)-2-[benzyl-[(1S)-1-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]-amino]-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-benzyloxyphenyl]methanesulfonamide (30.0 mg, 30%) as a pale yellow foam. The product was immediately used in the next step.

15 Example 84

To a solution of N-[5-[(1R)-2-[benzyl[(1S)-1-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-benzyloxyphenyl]methanesulfonamide (30.0 mg, 0.0416 mmol) in methanol (1.0 ml) was added palladium (10% on activated carbon, 50% wet, 30 mg) and the mixture was hydrogenated (1 atm) for 1 hour. The catalyst was removed by filtration using Celite and washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated to give N-[2-hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[(1S)-1-[4-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yloxy)benzyl]-2-hydroxyethylamino]ethyl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide (15.2 mg, 68%) as a pale yellow solid.

IR (KBr): 3419, 1599, 1510, 1468, 1294, 1151  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

MS (m/z): 542 (M+1)

30 Example 85

The following compound was obtained by a similar manner to that of Example 94 followed by a reduction of the nitro group as described in Example 88.

35 (S)-1-(3-Amino-4-benzyloxyphenoxy)-3-((S)-N-benzyl-[1-



hydroxy-3-[4-(2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propyl]amino]-2-propanol

MS (m/z): 606 (M+1)

5     Example 86

The following compound was obtained by a similar manner as described in Example 89.

(S)-1-(4-Hydroxy-3-methanesulfonylaminophenoxy)-3-[(S)-  
10   [1-hydroxy-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-2-propyl]amino]-2-propanol

IR (KBr): 1649 (m), 1512 (s), 1468 (m), 1429 (m)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.6-2.9 (5H, m), 2.90 (3H, s), 3.3-3.6

(2H, m), 3.8-3.9 (2H, m), 3.9-4.0 (1H, m), 6.61  
15   (1H, d,  $J=11.5\text{Hz}$ ), 6.76 (1H, d,  $J=11.7\text{Hz}$ ), 6.88  
(1H, d,  $J=8.1\text{Hz}$ ), 6.9-7.2 (3H, m), 7.2-7.3 (3H, m),  
7.79 (1H, t,  $J=7.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.12 (1H, d,  $J=6\text{Hz}$ )

MS (m/z): 504 (M+1)

20    Example 87

A mixture of (S)-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenoxy)methyl]-  
oxirane (123 mg), (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)-  
phenyl]propanol (96 mg) and methanol (2 ml) was heated under  
reflux for 3 hours and evaporated. The residue was purified  
25   by a column chromatography (silica gel,  
dichloromethane:methanol:concentrated ammonia solution =  
20:1:0.1) to afford (S)-1-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenoxy)-3-  
[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-  
propylamino]-2-propanol (91.2 mg).

30    MS (m/z): 560 (M+1)

Example 88

To a mixture of (S)-1-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenoxy)-3-  
[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-  
35   propylamino]-2-propanol (86 mg), tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) and

saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (5 ml), benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (26 µl) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 ml x 2). The extract was washed with water (5 ml x 2) and evaporated to afford (S)-1-(4-benzyloxy-3-nitrophenoxy)-3-[N-benzyloxycarbonyl-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol as a crude residue. The crude residue was dissolved in ethanol (3 ml) and heated with water (0.3 ml), iron powder (about 50 mg) and ammonium chloride (about 10 mg) under reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was filtered and worked up by a similar manner to that described above to afford (S)-1-(3-amino-4-benzyloxyphenoxy)-3-[N-benzyloxycarbonyl-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol (136 mg) as a crude product, which was used without any further purification.

MS (m/z): 664 (M+1)

#### Example 89

To a mixture of (S)-1-(3-amino-4-benzyloxyphenoxy)-3-[N-benzyloxycarbonyl-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol (43.6 mg), pyridine (0.03 ml) and dichloromethane (1 ml), methanesulfonyl chloride (7 µl) was added at 0°C. After 40 minutes, additional methanesulfonyl chloride (7 µl) was added. After 1 hour, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (5 ml) and ethyl acetate (5 ml) were added therein and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with water (5 ml x 2) and brine (5 ml x 1), dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated to afford (S)-1-(4-benzyloxy-3-methanesulfonylaminophenoxy)-3-[N-benzyloxycarbonyl-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol, which was converted to (S)-1-(4-hydroxy-3-

methanesulfonylaminophenoxy)-3-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol (19.2 mg) by catalytic hydrogenation on palladium charcoal in a usual manner followed by preparative thin-layer chromatography (dichloromethane:methanol:concentrated ammonia solution = 7:1:0.1).

IR (KBr): 3420 (broad s), 1510 (m), 1415 (m),  
1213 (m)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.32 (3H, s), 2.6-3.0 (5H, m), 2.91 (3H, s), 3.3-3.7 (2H, m), 3.8-4.0 (3H, m), 6.64 (1H, d,  $J=8.6\text{Hz}$ ), 6.78 (1H, d,  $J=8.6\text{Hz}$ ), 6.9-7.1 (4H, m), 7.25 (2H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.67 (1H, d,  $J=6\text{Hz}$ ), 7.89 (1H, d,  $J=4\text{Hz}$ )

MS ( $m/z$ ): 518 ( $M+1$ )

#### Example 90

To a solution of (S)-2-amino-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]propanol dihydrochloride (112 mg) in methanol, 28% sodium methoxide-methanol solution (126 mg) was added and evaporated to afford the corresponding free base. A mixture of the free base, (R)-3-pyridyloxirane (117 mg) and isopropanol (4 ml) was heated under reflux for 6 hours, evaporated and purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (dichloromethane:methanol:concentrated ammonia solution = 5:1:0.1) to afford (R)-1-(3-pyridyl)-2-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]ethanol (16.1 mg).

IR (KBr): 1585 (m), 1425 (m), 1240 (s), 1045 (s)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-3.2 (5H, m), 3.4-3.7 (2H, m), 4.73 (2H, s), 4.7-4.8 (1H, m), 7.00 (2H, d,  $J=8.1\text{Hz}$ ), 7.11 (1H, t,  $J=5.6\text{Hz}$ ), 7.25 (2H, d,  $J=8.1\text{Hz}$ ), 7.43 (1H, dd,  $J=5.6, 10.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.85 (1H, d,  $J=7.8\text{Hz}$ ), 7.92 (2H, d,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.44 (1H, d,  $J=3.7\text{Hz}$ ), 8.55 (1H, s)

MS ( $m/z$ ): 396 ( $M+1$ )

Example 91

The following compound was obtained by a similar manner to that of Example 87.

5 (S)-1-(3-Pyridyloxy)-3-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol

IR (KBr): 1579 (m), 1427 (s), 1240 (s)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

10 NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.6-3.1 (5H, m), 3.4-3.7 (2H, m),  
3.9-4.3 (3H, m), 4.73 (2H, s), 7.00 (2H, d,  $J=8.4\text{Hz}$ ), 7.11 (1H, t,  $J=6.6\text{Hz}$ ), 7.27 (2H, d,  $J=8.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.3-7.5 (3H, m), 7.93 (1H, d,  $J=5.9\text{Hz}$ ), 8.12 (1H, d,  $J=3.3\text{Hz}$ ), 8.24 (1H, s)

MS (m/z): 426 (M+1)

15

Example 92

A mixture of (S)-1-phenoxy-3-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-hydroxymethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol dihydrochloride (29 mg), palladium hydroxide on charcoal (5 mg) and methanol (2 ml) was stirred in the presence of hydrogen (1 atm) at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated to afford (S)-1-phenoxy-3-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol dihydrochloride (19.7 mg)

25

IR (KBr): 1598 (m), 1502 (m), 1244 (s), 1049 (m)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.35 (3H, s), 3.0-3.2 (2H, m), 3.4-3.9 (5H, m), 4.0-4.1 (2H, m), 4.2-4.4 (1H, m), 6.9-7.4 (10H, m), 7.84 (1H, d,  $J=7.1\text{Hz}$ ), 7.95 (1H, d,  $J=5.3\text{Hz}$ )

30

MS (m/z): 409 (M+1, free)

Example 93

The following compound was obtained by a similar manner to that of Example 90.

35

(R)-1-(3-Pyridyl)-2-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenyl]-2-propylamino]ethanol

IR (KBr): 2924 (m), 1579 (s), 1415 (m)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.31 (3H, s), 2.7-3.0 (5H, m), 3.4-3.7

5 (2H, m), 4.8-4.9 (1H, m), 6.9-7.0 (3H, m), 7.23 (2H, d,  $J=8.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.4-7.5 (1H, m), 7.68 (1H, d,  $J=7.8\text{Hz}$ ), 7.8-7.9 (2H, m), 8.44 (1H, s), 8.54 (1H, s)

MS ( $m/z$ ): 380 ( $M+1$ )

10

#### Example 94

The following compound was obtained in a similar manner to that of Example 87.

15 (S)-1-Phenoxy-3-[(S)-1-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-pyridinyloxy)-phenyl]-2-propylamino]-2-propanol

IR (KBr): 1593 (m), 1429 (m), 1244 (s), 1043 (s)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.7-2.9 (3H, m), 2.9-3.1 (2H, m), 3.4-3.7 (2H, m), 3.9-4.0 (2H, m), 4.0-4.2 (1H, m), 6.9-7.1 (7H, m), 7.2-7.4 (4H, m), 7.79 (1H, t,  $J=7.1\text{Hz}$ ), 8.10 (1H, d,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ )

20

MS ( $m/z$ ): 395 ( $M+1$ )

#### Example 95

25 A mixture of 2-{4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy}quinoline-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (270 mg) and aqueous 28% ammonium hydroxide (5.0 ml) in 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, followed by  
30 partition between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. To a solution of the residue in dioxane (3 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (3 ml) at  
35 room temperature, and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in

vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give 2-{4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy-propylamino)propyl]phenoxy}quinoline-3-carboxylic acid amide (0.41 g) as a colorless powder.

5           NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.80-3.73 (7H, m), 3.99-4.05 (2H, m),  
            4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.95-7.10 (3H, m), 7.05-8.10  
            (10H, m), 8.79 (1H, s)  
            MS (m/z): 488 (M+1)

10    Example 96

          The following compound was synthesized according to a similar manner to that of Example 97.

          N-(2-{4-[(2S)-3-Hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy-propylamino)propyl]phenoxy}pyridin-3-yl)methanesulfonamide as  
15    a brown powder

          NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.90-3.60 (10H, m), 4.00-4.10 (2H, m),  
            4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.90-7.17 (6H, m), 7.25-7.40  
            (4H, m), 7.75-7.95 (2H, m), 9.60 (1H, br s)  
20    MS (m/z): 488 (M+1)

Example 97

          {(1S)-1-Hydroxymethyl-2-[4-(3-aminopyridin-2-yloxy)-phenyl]ethyl)-(2S)-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)carbamic acid  
25    tert-butyl ester (110 mg) and pyridine (0.1 ml) in  
          dichloromethane (6 ml) under ice water cooling over 10  
          minutes and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for a  
          further 1 hour. To this one was added aqueous saturated  
          solution of sodium bicarbonate (5.0 ml). The mixture was  
30    stirred at the same temperature for 18 hours, and which was  
          dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous saturated  
          sodium bicarbonate solution and brine, dried over sodium  
          sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. To a solution of the  
          residue in dioxane (3 ml) was added 4N hydrogen chloride in  
35    dioxane (3 ml) at room temperature, and the solution was

stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give N-(2-(4-[(2S)-3-hydroxy-2-((2S)-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylamino)propyl]phenoxy)pyridin-3-

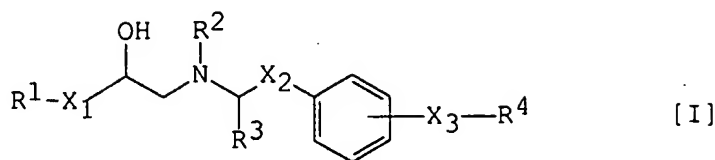
5 yl)benzenesulfonamide as a brown powder.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.90-3.60 (7H, m), 4.50-4.10 (2H, m),  
4.20-4.30 (1H, m), 6.90-7.17 (11H, m), 7.24-7.40  
(4H, m), 7.75-7.95 (2H, m)

MALDI-MS (m/z): 549 (M+Na)

## C L A I M S

1. A compound of the formula [I] :



10 wherein

$X_1$  is bond or  $-OCH_2-$ ;

$X_2$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , in which  $n$  is 1, 2 or 3;

$X_3$  is bond,  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-OCH_2-$  or  $-NH-$ ;

$R^1$  is phenyl or pyridyl, each of which may be

15 substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen, amino, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino, nitro, benzyloxycarbonylamino and benzyloxy;

$R^2$  is hydrogen, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, benzyl or  
20 benzyloxycarbonyl;

$R^3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl or  
halo(lower)alkyl; and

$R^4$  is aryl or an unsaturated heterocyclic group

containing nitrogen, each of which may be

25 substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkyl, halogen, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl, cyano, carboxy, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl, (mono or di)(lower)-  
30 alkylcarbamoyl, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl, amino, nitro, ureido, [(lower)alkylcarbonyl]amino, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino and (arylsulfonyl)amino,

35 and a salt thereof.



2. A compound of claim 1, wherein  
X<sub>1</sub> is bond or -OCH<sub>2</sub>-;  
X<sub>2</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, in which n is 1, 2 or 3;  
X<sub>3</sub> is bond, -O-, -S-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>- or -NH;  
5 R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl or pyridyl, each of which may be  
substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected  
from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen,  
amino, [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino, nitro,  
benzyloxycarbonylamino and benzyloxy;  
10 R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, benzyl or  
benzyloxycarbonyl;  
R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl or  
halo(lower)alkyl; and  
R<sup>4</sup> is phenyl, naphthyl or an unsaturated 5 or 6 membered  
15 heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen  
atom(s) or an unsaturated condensed heterocyclic  
group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atom(s), each of  
which may be substituted with one or two  
substituent(s) selected from the group consisting  
20 of hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy,  
halo(lower)alkyl, halogen, hydroxy(lower)alkyl,  
(lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl, cyano, carboxy,  
(lower)alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl,  
(mono or di)(lower)alkylcarbamoyl,  
25 [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl, amino, nitro,  
ureido, [(lower)alkylcarbonyl]amino,  
[(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino and  
(arylsulfonyl)amino.
- 30 3. A compound of claim 2, wherein  
X<sub>1</sub> is bond or -OCH<sub>2</sub>-;  
X<sub>2</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>- in which n is 1;  
X<sub>3</sub> is bond, -O- or -S-;  
R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl which may be substituted with one or two  
35 substituent(s) selected from the group consisting

of halogen, nitro, amino, benzyloxy,  
benzyloxycarbonylamino, hydroxy and  
[(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino; or pyridyl which may  
be substituted with amino

- 5      $R^2$  is hydrogen or (lower)alkoxycarbonyl;  
       $R^3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl; and  
       $R^4$  is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, pyridyl N-oxide,  
          pyrrolyl, pyrazinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl,  
          imidazopyridyl, benzothiazolyl, quinoxalinyl,  
10     acridinyl, pyrimidinyl or naphthyridinyl, each of  
      which may be substituted with one or two  
      substituent(s) selected from the group consisting  
      of hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy,  
          halo(lower)alkyl, halogen, hydroxy(lower)alkyl,  
15     (lower)alkoxy(lower)alkyl, cyano, carboxy,  
      (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl,  
      (mono or di)(lower)alkylcarbamoyl,  
      [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl, amino, nitro,  
      ureido, [(lower)alkylcarbonyl]amino,  
20     [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino and  
      (arylsulfonyl)amino.

4. A compound of claim 3, wherein

- $X_1$  is bond or  $-OCH_2-$ ;  
25      $X_2$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$  in which n is 1;  
       $X_3$  is  $-O-$ ;  
       $R_1$  is phenyl which may be substituted with one or two  
          substituent(s) selected from the group consisting  
          of halogen, nitro, amino, benzyloxy,  
30     benzyloxycarbonylamino, hydroxy and  
      [(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino; or pyridyl which may  
      have amino.  
       $R_2$  is hydrogen.  
       $R_3$  is hydroxy(lower)alkyl; and  
35      $R_4$  is pyridyl which may be substituted with carbamoyl,

lower alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, mono(or di)(lower)-alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino or lower alkanoyl; phenyl which may be substituted with halogen; quinolyl which may be substituted with lower alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, carbamoyl, carboxy, halogen or lower alkoxy; naphthyl; benzothiazolyl; pyridyl N-oxide; pyrimidinyl; naphthyridinyl; pyrazinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl; quinoxalinyl which may be substituted with halogen; acridinyl which may be substituted with halogen and lower alkoxy; or isoquinolyl which may be substituted with halogen;

15

5. A compound of claim 4, wherein

$R^1$  is phenyl which may be substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, amino, benzyloxy, benzyloxycarbonylamino, hydroxy and lower alkylsulfonylamino.

20

$R_4$  is pyridyl which may be substituted with carbamoyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, mono(or di)(lower)-alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino or lower alkanoyl; phenyl which may be substituted with halogen; quinolyl which may be substituted with lower alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, carbamoyl, carboxy, halogen or lower alkoxy; naphthyl; benzothiazolyl; pyridyl N-oxide; pyrimidinyl; naphthyridinyl; pyrazinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl; quinoxalinyl which may be substituted with halogen; acridinyl which may be substituted with halogen and lower alkoxy; or isoquinolyl which may be substituted

30

35

with halogen;

6. A compound of claim 4, wherein

$R_1$  is pyridyl which may have amino; and

5  $R_4$  is pyridyl which may have hydroxy(lower)alkyl.

7. A process for preparing a compound of claim 1,

or a salt thereof,

which comprises,

10

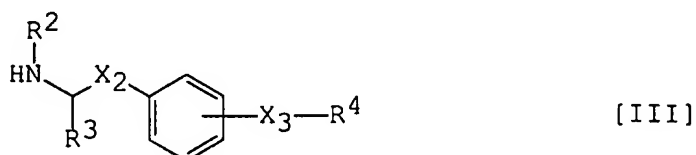
(i) reacting a compound [II] of the formula :



15

wherein  $X_1$  and  $R^1$  are each as defined in claim 1,  
with a compound [III] of the formula :

20

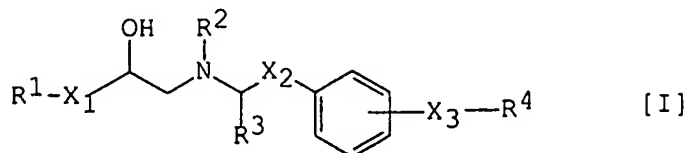


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wherein  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as defined in  
claim 1,

or a salt thereof, to give a compound [I] of the  
formula :

30

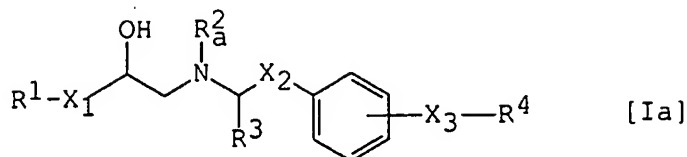


wherein  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as  
defined in claim 1,

35

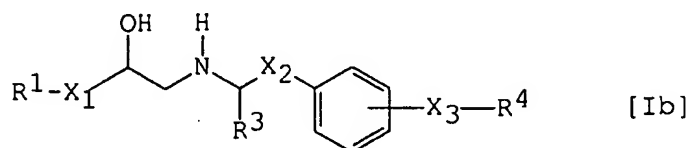
or a salt thereof,

(ii) subjecting a compound [Ia] of the formula :



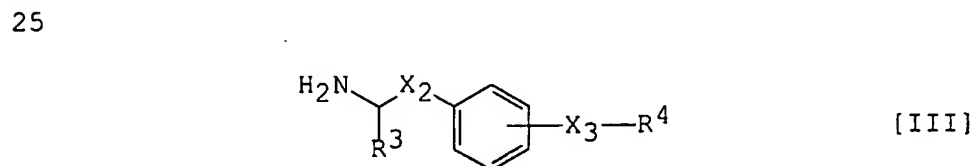
wherein  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as defined in claim 1, and

10  $R_a^2$  is amino protective group,  
or a salt thereof, to elimination reaction of the amino protective group, to give a compound [Ib] of the formula :

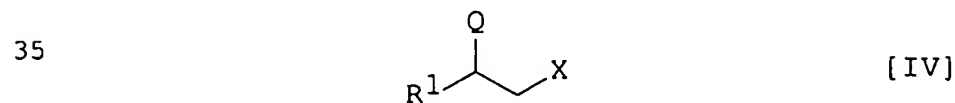


20 wherein  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as defined in claim 1,  
or a salt thereof,

(iii) reacting a compound [III] of the formula:



30 wherein  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as defined in claim 1,  
or a salt thereof with a compound [IV] of the formula:

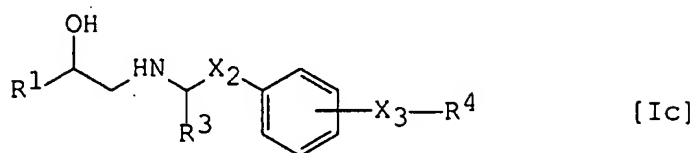


wherein  $R^1$  is as defined in claim 1,

Q is protected hydroxy and

X is halogen,

5 to give a compound [Ic] of the formula:

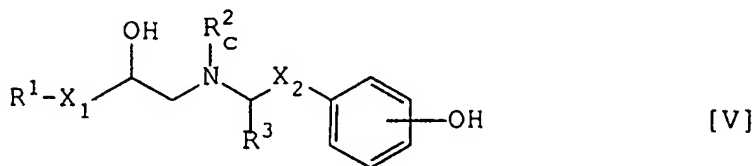


10

wherein  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each as defined in claim 1,

or a salt thereof, or

15 (iv) reacting a compound [V] of the formula:



20

wherein  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $R^1$ , and  $R^3$  are each as defined in claim 1, and  $R^2_C$  is benzyl

with a compound [VI] of the formula:

25



wherein A is aryl or an unsaturated heterocyclic group containing nitrogen, each of which may be substituted with one or two substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkyl, halogen, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, (lower)alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl,

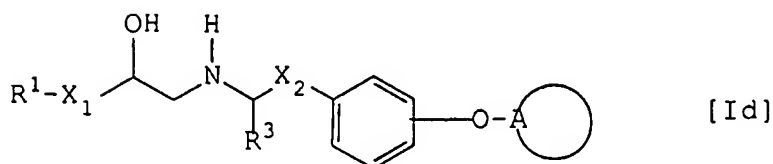
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carbamoyl, (mono or  
di)(lower)alkylcarbamoyl,  
[(lower)alkylsulfonyl]carbamoyl, amino,  
nitro, ureido,  
[(lower)alkylcarbamoyl]amino,  
[(lower)alkylsulfonyl]amino and  
(arylsulfonyl)amino, and

X is as defined above,

to give a compound [Id] of the formula:



15  
wherein X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each as defined in  
claim 1, and

A is as defined above,

or a salt thereof.

- 20
8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises, as an active ingredient, a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.
- 25
9. Use of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the manufacture of a medicament.
- 30
10. A compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use as a medicament.
- 35
11. A compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use as selective  $\beta_3$  adrenergic receptor agonists.

12. A method for the prophylactic and/or the therapeutic treatment of pollakiuria or urinary incontinence which comprises administering a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a human being or an animal.
- 5



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 99/07203

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D213/80 C07D213/85 C07D213/64 C07D213/82 C07D213/89  
C07D239/80 C07D277/68 C07D241/44 C07D215/22 C07D217/24  
C07D219/06 A61K31/455 A61K31/47 A61K31/4353 A61P13/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D C07C A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0 659 737 A (SQUIBB BRISTOL MYERS CO) 28 June 1995 (1995-06-28) page 3 -page 4; claims 1,7-15; example 65 ---	1,8-12
Y	EP 0 764 632 A (LILLY CO ELI) 26 March 1997 (1997-03-26) page 19 -page 20; claims 1,9 ---	1,8-12
A	EP 0 801 060 A (PFIZER) 15 October 1997 (1997-10-15) claims 1,7-16; examples ---	1,8-12
A	EP 0 764 640 A (LILLY CO ELI) 26 March 1997 (1997-03-26) claims 1,6,15 ---	1,8-12
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/05/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 99/07203

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61P1/00 C07C311/08 C07C215/20 C07D239/34 C07D241/18  
C07D213/81 C07D215/48 C07D471/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 714 883 A (SQUIBB BRISTOL MYERS CO) 5 June 1996 (1996-06-05) the whole document	1,8-12
A	EP 0 318 092 A (MERCK & CO INC) 31 May 1989 (1989-05-31) claims 1,12-14; example 48	1,8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

international application No.

PCT/JP 99/07203

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 12  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Remark: Although claim 12  
is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal  
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged  
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such  
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all  
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment  
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report  
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is  
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 99/07203

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 99/07203

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